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The Mansion of Mystery

BY CHESTER K. STEELE

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CHAPTER XIII.

The Weight of Evidence.

The next witness called was Mrs. Morse, who told briefly how she had been placed in charge of the upper part of the Langmore mansion shortly after the tragedy, and how she had been watching Margaret. She said the girl had had only a few visitors, mentioning Raymond Case and a stranger from New York.

"Who was the stranger?" asked Coroner Busby.

"A Mr. Adams. He's either a lawyer or a detective."

"Oh!"

"I brought Mr. Adams to see Miss Langmore," put in Raymond. "Wasn't that all right?"

"Certainly — certainly," answered the coroner hastily.

"I have kept the best watch on Miss Langmore that I could," went on the woman. "You told me to do it."

"Has Miss Langmore had anything to say about her father?"

"She seems to be very sorry that he is dead."

"What did she say about Mrs. Langmore?"

"She does not seem to care much about her stepmother."

"Have you discovered anything unusual, Mrs. Morse, that had to do with the tragedy?"

"Well, I don't know. I have looked around a bit, and among other things I found this. It was in Miss Langmore's dressing case."

As she spoke the woman held up a small bottle. It was marked chloroform and was empty.

"Anything else?"

"With the empty bottle I found one half of a big silk handkerchief. It was wrapped around the bottle and had Miss Langmore's monogram in the corner. I went on hunting around the house and I found the other half of the handkerchief in a dark corner of the upper hallway, not far from where Mrs. Langmore's body was found."

At this announcement there was a flutter of excitement. All present looked at the witness and then at Margaret. The girl had thrown aside her veil once more, and was standing up, with a face as pale as death itself.

"I—I—may I speak?" she faltered.

"Yes."

"I bought that chloroform a month ago and used it to put a sick canary and a sick parrot out of their misery. Mary Billings saw me choloroform the parrot."

"When did you do the chloroforming?"

"About a week ago, on the parrot. The canary I chloroformed when I obtained the drug."

"Sure, and that's roight, sur," broke in the servant girl.

"Then you know all about using chloroform?" remarked the coroner coldly.

"The druggist told me."

"Did it take all you had for the birds?"

"No."

"What did you do with what remained?"

"I threw it away, for I had no further use for it."

"Hum." The coroner turned to Mary Billings. "Did you see her throw the chloroform away?"

"N—no," stammered the servant girl. "But if she says she did, she did," she added stoutly.

"Now, Mrs. Morse, did you find anything else of value?"

"I did not, but Mrs. Gaspard, who was in charge downstairs, did."

"Very well, you may step down. Mrs. Gaspard!" And the other woman came forward to face the coroner and his jury, and was sworn.

"Mrs. Morse says you found something of importance. What was it?"

"It was this, Mr. Busby," and the woman held out a sheet of note paper. "I come across it on the stairs leading to Miss Langmore's room. Shall I read it?" And as the coroner nodded, the woman read as follows:

"Since you refuse to open your room door to me, let me give you fair warning. You must either obey your mother that now is, and me, or leave this house. I have had enough of your sinfulness and I shall not put up with it any longer."

As the woman finished reading she handed the paper to the coroner.

"Ahem! Mrs. Gaspard, do you know who wrote this note?" asked the latter.

"The handwriting is exactly like Mr. Langmore's. I have compared the two, and so have Mrs. Morse and Mr. Pickerell, the schoolmaster."

Again all eyes were bent upon Margaret. She had again arisen and was swaying from side to side.

"My father—never—never sent me—never wrote such a note—" she grasped at, and then sank back and would have fallen had not Raymond supported her.

"A glass of water, quick!" cried the young man, and it was handed to him, and also a bottle of smelling salts. In a moment more Margaret revived.

"Take me away," she moaned.

"I am sorry, but that cannot be allowed," replied the coroner. "You will have to remain until this session is over."

"It's an outrage!" exclaimed Raymond, his eyes flashing. "You are all against her, and you are going to prove her guilty if you possibly can. The whole proceedings is a farce."

"Silence, young man, or I'll have you removed by an officer. You have interrupted the proceedings several times. I do not know what interest you have—"

"I am not ashamed to tell you of my interest, sir. I am engaged to this young lady. I know she is innocent. It is preposterous to imagine that she would kill her own father. They loved each other too much."

"Yes, but this note——" piped in Mrs. Gaspard. She was a strong believer in Margaret's guilt.

"I know nothing about that. It may be a forgery. I know Miss Langmore is innocent."

"To merely say a thing does not prove it," came from the coroner. "We want facts, nothing else—and we are bound to have 'em." He began to warm up also. "I'm here to do my duty, regardless of you or anybody else. I ain't going to shield anybody, rich or poor, high or low, known or unknown! Now, you sit down, and let the inquest proceed." And Raymond sat down, but with a great and growing bitterness filling his heart. He looked at Margaret and saw that she was trembling from head to foot.

There was an awkward pause.

"Mrs. Gaspard, did Mr. Pickerell say he thought Mr. Langmore had written this note?" questioned the coroner.

"He said the two handwritings were exactly alike. Here is a letter written and signed by Mr. Langmore. You can compare the two, if you wish."

The letter was passed over and not only the coroner, but also his jury, looked at both documents carefully.

"Pretty much the same thing," whispered one man.

"Exactly the same," added another, and the rest nodded.

The coroner looked around the courtroom and then at the jury.

"Have any of you any questions to ask?" he queried of the men. "If not we'll take a brief recess until Doctor Bardon returns."

One after another the jurors shook their heads. Whatever the coroner did was sufficient for them. Coroner Busby had picked men he knew would agree with him.

The recess had lasted but a few minutes, when Doctor Bardon reappeared. His face wore a knowing look that was almost triumphant.

"You will please take the stand again, doctor," was the request. "I wish to ask you if a person could be smothered by chloroform."

"Certainly, under certain conditions."

"Do you think it possible that Mr. and Mrs. Langmore could have been smothered in that way?"

"Possibly, yes, although I did not see any traces."

"Would there have been traces?"

"Yes and no—it would depend on circumstances."

"Hum. Now about the diamond ring belonging to Miss Langmore, which I gave you a short while ago to examine? Have you—ahem—examined it?"

"I have, and so has Doctor Soper. We used a magnifying glass and made several tests."

"Did you find anything unusual?"

"We did. In the first place two of the prongs which hold the diamond in place are bent out and up in such a fashion that each forms a sharp point. We next looked under the stone and found there a substance which both of us are convinced is a bit of dried-up blood."

"You are sure it is blood?"

"Yes. I can illustrate it scientifically, if you desire."

"It will not be necessary just now. When you say blood do you mean human blood?"

At this the young physician shrugged his shoulders.

"I am not prepared to go as far as that. We should have to make another test. The amount was so very small."

"Might be blood from a mosquito," muttered Raymond. "There are enough around here."

"You may think as you please," said the young doctor. "I am only stating the facts."

"Have you anything else to say, doctor?" came from the coroner.

"Nothing more. Here is the ring. We have kept what we found under the stone."

"Very well. Miss Langmore, you may have the ring back." It was passed out and Raymond took it and slipped it back on Margaret's hand, which was cold and nerveless. The girl was sitting as motionless as a marble statue.

There was another pause and then, one after another, several minor witnesses were brought up and examined. At 4 o'clock the coroner began to sum up the evidence, to which the jury listened with close attention. Then the jurors filed out into a side room, the door to which was tightly closed.

"Is—is it over?" faltered Margaret. "Wha—what will they do next?"

"We must wait for the finding of the jury, Margaret."

"How long will that take?"

"I don't know."

"Mr. Adams did not show himself. I thought he would help us in some way."

"He must have a good reason for staying away."

"What do you think the jury will do?"

At this direct question, the young man gave an inward groan. "I don't know," he answered in an unnatural voice. "We must hope for the best."

In less than an hour it was announced that the jury had arrived at a verdict. Those who had left the courtroom returned and the jurymen filed in. The excitement was subdued, but plainly at a white heat. The coroner took his place at the desk.

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?" was the question put.

"We have," was the unanimous answer.

"Who will speak for you?"

"Mr. Blackwell, our foreman."

"Very well. Ahem! Mr. Blackwell, what is the verdict?"

Mr. Blackwell, a well-known citizen of the town, stood up. The courtroom became intensely silent.

"We find that Mr. and Mrs. Barry Langmore came to their deaths either by being smothered, chloroformed, poisoned, or in some similar fashion, the direct means not yet being brought to light, and we find that the evidence points to Margaret Langmore as the one who committed the murders."

Hardly was the verdict rendered than a wild cry rang out through the courtroom. Margaret staggered to her feet, put out her hands in an uncertain fashion, and then dropped senseless into Raymond's arms.

CHAPTER XIV.

Is This Madness?

Instantly there was wild confusion, and half a dozen persons sprang forward to assist Raymond with his burden. But he waved them back.

"Let her have air," he said. "Don't crowd so close. She must have air," and he moved towards a window. The crowd separated to let him pass and allowed him the use of an entire bench, while more water was brought and the bottle of smelling salts was again produced. In the meantime the coroner whispered to the chief of police, who in turn whispered to a policeman, and the two minions of the law followed Raymond.

Margaret lay like one dead, every particle of color having forsaken her cheeks. Raymond waited anxiously, and then applied his ear to her heart.

"A doctor!" he cried hoarsely. "A doctor, for Heavens' sake! She is dying!"

Dr. Bardon came forward, followed by Doctor Bird, and both looked at the unconscious one closely and critically. There was no shamming here—the shock had been heavy—the bolt had struck home.

"This is serious, truly," murmured the older physician. "We had better remove her to a side room and loosen up her garments."

Many were willing to assist, but Raymond shook them off and he and Doctor Bird carried Margaret into the room where the jury had arrived at the verdict which had so stunned her. Then a nurse who happened to be in the courtroom was called in, and she and the physician began to work over the suffering girl.

"Doctor—" Raymond could scarcely speak. "She will—will come around all right?"

"Why, I guess so. She has swooned, that is all. The trial was too much for her. And then there was such a crowd, and the ventilation being poor—"

The young man waited, five, ten, fifteen minutes—it was as an eternity. The doctor still continued to work, and so did the nurse. Then the latter whispered something and Raymond caught the words, "a mental shock, by her eyes."

"What's that?" he questioned. He looked at Margaret and saw that her eyes were wide open and she was staring hard at him. "Margaret!"

She did not answer, but continued to stare, turning from him to the nurse and then to the old doctor. The chief of police was at the doorway and she gave him a look that fairly froze his blood.

"Who——" she began and stopped short. "How light it is! What struck me? Why are you all staring at me in this manner. What have I done? Where am I? Have I been sick?"

"Margaret!" Raymond came closer and took her hand. "Margaret!"

She stared at him and flung his hand away. "I've had a horrible dream—I dreamed papa was murdered—that somebody had strangled him! Strangled him to get my engagement ring from me! And there was blood there, blood, and nobody could come to the lawn party. Oh, if they knew—and my poor head—it swims so! And the bottle—the handkerchief—"

"Margaret, Margaret! Don't go on so!" He caught her hand again and sank down on his knees beside her. "Be calm. It will all come out right. You fainted, that's all. Don't you remember, Margaret?"

"Yes, yes, I remember. You said you would marry me, and then you said, you," she tore her hand away and pointed her finger at him, "you said I had murdered papa and murdered her! Oh, the shame of it, the shame!" And then she gave a shriek and began to rave, tearing at her clothes and her hair, until the latter fell all over her face. The paroxysm lasted for several minutes and then she fainted once more.

"I shall have to give her something to quiet her," said the doctor. "She is in a worse state than I at first imagined. The strain has been entirely too much for her nervous system. We must get her to some quiet spot."

"Shall we take her home?" asked Raymond.

"No, I would not advise that, Mr. ——"

"My name is Raymond Case."

"My home is a quiet one," spoke up the nurse. "If you wish you can take her there. It is not very far from here."

"Besides," the old doctor paused. "The coroner has something to say about it."

"Croner Busby has turned the prisoner over to me," came from the chief of police, and he advanced a few feet into the room.

"The prisoner!" faltered Raymond. "Oh, yes, I suppose that is right. But you can't take her to jail. I'll go her bail for any amount he may fix."

"Sorry, Mr. Case, but they don't take bail on such a charge as murder."

"But you can't lock her up in this condition—it would be inhuman. I'll have her taken to some quiet place and you can have a guard set—I'll pay all the bills. Ask the coroner if that won't do. She isn't going to run away. She looks now more as if she might die!" and he gave a groan that came straight from his heart.

The chief of police had once been young and in love with a pretty girl and his face softened. Then he remembered what Raymond had said about paying the bills.

"I'll fix it up with Busby," he said. "Go ahead and do what you wish, only don't take her out of town."

A little later a carriage was brought and Margaret was placed inside and driven rapidly to the home of Martha Sampson, the nurse. She began to rave again, but the physician gave her a quieting potion, which put her in a sound but unnatural sleep. She was placed in a pretty and comfortable bedroom on the second floor in the rear, so that she might not be annoyed by those passing the house in front. Two policemen, in plain clothes, were put on guard, one relieving the other.

In the meantime the news that Margaret had been adjudged guilty by the coroner's jury spread like wild-fire, and the curiosity seekers could scarcely be kept away from the place to which the poor girl had been taken.

"The grand jury can't do anything but indict her," said more than one. "And if there is any justice left she'll surely be electrocuted."

It was a bitter blow to Raymond to have Margaret thought guilty, but he did not think of that as he sat by her side or walked up and down in the little hallway just outside of her door. Her staring eyes haunted him and he longed for a look that should tell him her reason had once more asserted itself.

The doctor had come and gone twice and had promised to come again that evening. Slowly the hours wore away. The nurse had gone below to prepare herself something to eat, and Raymond stood by the suffering one's bedside. He saw the eyelids of the one he loved quiver slightly.

"Margaret!" he said softly, bending over her.

There was no response, and he repeated the name several times. Then her eyes opened full.

"Where am I?" she asked vacantly.

"You are safe with me," he answered and took her hand.

"With you, Raymond? Where?"

"At the home of a lady who is going to take care of you for the present."

"How queer! I thought I was at my own home."

"We thought it best to bring you here. Miss Sampson will do all she can for you. The doctor said you must be kept very quiet." He smoothed down her hair. "You have had a terrible trial, my dear."

"A trial? I don't remember it. What was it?" She stared vacantly at him. "Oh, how queer my head feels!" And she put one cold hand to her temple.

"Never mind trying to think now, Margaret. Just take it easy. The doctor will come back in a little while and he will give you something that will make you all right again."

"How long have I been here?"

"Only four hours. Now, please, don't worry."

"I can't—I can't think—it's all like a terribly dark cloud, Raymond." She stared in a wild fashion and then a look of untold horror crossed her drawn features. "Ah! Yes, yes, I remember now! I remember!" She shook from head to foot. "I remember! The courtroom! And those many men and women! And the ring—our engagement ring—think of that, Raymond! They found blood on it, blood!" And she shivered again.

"Margaret, dearest, you must try to keep quiet," he interrupted soothingly. "It will come out right, I feel certain of it."

"Right? I don't know what you mean by that word. Was I on trial, or what?"

"No, not on trial. It was simply the coroner's inquest. But don't think of it, dear." He tried to brush back her hair, but she stopped him. The wild look in her eyes was increasing.

"The inquest? Oh, yes, I know now; and they said—they said——" She gave a piercing scream. "They said I had killed her and killed my own father! Yes, that I had killed them! Do you hear, Raymond, I had killed them!" She sat up and motioned him away. "Do not touch me! Do not come near me!"

"Margaret!" he interrupted appealingly.

"No! no! It is too late, too late!" Her voice sank to a hoarse whisper. "I see it all—the blood on the ring, the chloroform, our quarrels, and what she said to me, and then, and then——" She gave another scream. "Go away! go away! You must not come near me again."

You must not come near me again."

"But, Margaret, dear——"

"No, I cannot listen! You must go away, and let them take me to prison, let them hang me if they will!" Her voice sank still lower. "There is nothing else to do—I see the end. They have cornered me, have found me out! Yes, they have found me out!" She gave a wild, uncanny laugh that made his flesh creep. "Ha! ha! I thought they could not do it, but they did. They have found me out! They have found me out!" And then, with another scream, she pitched back and lay again like one dead.

To Be Continued.

Flowers Which Explode.

Harper's Weekly.

Sometimes the floral spathe of a great palm-tree will fly open with a sound like a detonation in a mine. Such an event occurred in the botanical garden in Algiers recently. The spathe, nearly three feet long, was projected to a great distance and for some moments the head of the palm-tree was wreathed with golden dust formed of the debris of the flower. The sun's heat had roasted the flower to the color of rust. The director of the garden explained the explosion as being due to a fermentation in the flower caused by the extraordinary dryness of the air. A violent sirocco had just passed. In Algeria ostrich eggs explode in the same way and from a like cause.

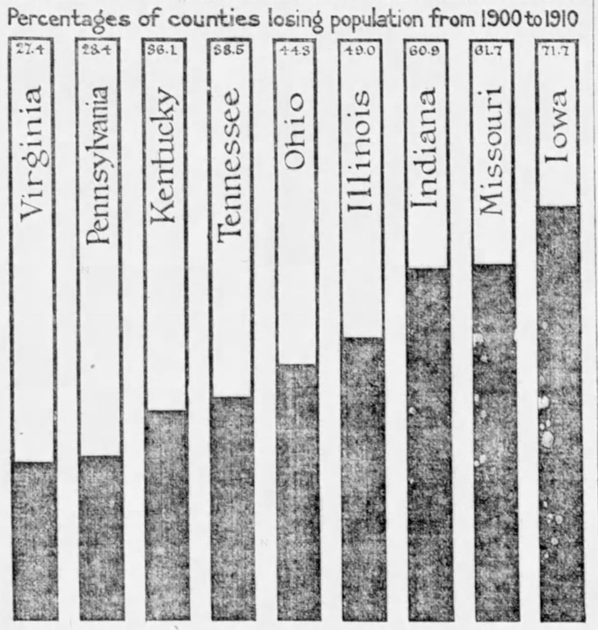
Merida, Yucatan, boasts 103 private automobiles and four garages. The streets are paved with asphalt and brick.

The Problem of Country Life

By Charles Stelzle

LOSS OF POPULATION IN NINE GREAT AGRICULTURAL STATES

Percentages of counties losing population from 1900 to 1910



RURAL decay is one of the most staggering problems in American national life. In the matter of population alone it calls for serious attention. The percentage of rural population in the United States has been steadily decreasing as follows: In 1880 there lived in the country 70.5 per cent of the total population; 1890, 63.9 per cent; in 1900, 59.5 per cent; in 1910, 53.7 per cent.

The loss of rural population is due to economic, social and educational causes. Religion and religious institutions also play an important part in the problem. We hear much these days about the "country life movement." Let it be noted that this is a different proposition from the "back to the land" movement. It may be said broadly that the first was inaugurated for the purpose of benefiting the country, the second for the purpose of benefiting the city. Unquestionably more will come of the former than of the latter, for the movement to improve the conditions of farm life is in harmony with a normal desire, while the effort to transplant the city man to the country is in violation of natural law. Just as the city must work out its own salvation, so the country will be compelled to solve its own problems. It must be quite apparent that good farm land and profitable farming will not settle the most vital questions in the country. Principally, the leaders in this movement tell us, there must be a higher idealism among country people. They must have higher standards of education, of social life, of the moral wellbeing in each community. The country life commission appointed by the President said in its report, "Any consideration of the problem of rural life that leaves out of account the function and the possibilities of the church and of related institutions would be grossly inadequate, * * * because from the purely sociological point of view the church is fundamentally a necessary institution in country life."

UNIFORMITY IN MAP MAKING

Use of Color Reduced to a Logical System at Last.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The use of color on maps has now been reduced by the best map makers to a logical system. Not very long ago on maps of the United States each state was differentiated from those around it by a covering of color. A tint along the boundaries would have answered every purpose and left opportunity to use colors throughout the sheets as part of the scheme of symbols.

Many map colors are now copied directly from nature, and often those selected are particularly appropriate, as, for example, the common use of blues for rainfall maps, the deepening blues of the seas as depths increase, the deepening buffs and browns as the heights of land augment, the yellow tints for arid and sandy regions and greens largely used on maps dealing with plant geography.

The map makers of the leading nations are approaching one another more and more nearly in their use of map colors, and for public convenience it is hoped that some day there will be a uniform system of colors in all map symbolism.

Value of Bees.

Harper's Weekly.

It has been estimated that the annual production of honey in the United States amounts to the value of $20,000,000. But, according to the Bureau of Entomology, their production of honey is not the most valuable service that bees render, since their work in fertilizing the blossoms of fruit trees is forth more than $20,000,000 every year. Because of the recent development of contagious disease among bees, it has been recommended that apiculture be not popularized, but rather that it be confined to specialists having a sufficient financial stake in the business to insure proper attention to the health of the bees.

Nile Flood Low.

This year's Nile flood is the poorest on record. It is below that of 1908, which itself was phenomenal. If the Assouan reservoir and barrages had not been built Egypt would this year have suffered from an irremediable drought. The crop of cotton and partly that of rice have, in fact, been saved by using the waters stored up in the Assouan reservoir. Unfortunately the next flood is late, and it is feared that there will not be sufficient water available before the arrival of the new waters. Should this critical situation continue much longer, there is a risk of the country losing its rice crop. As to cotton, there is nothing to fear, in view of the carefulness with which the waters is distributed.

A Jap Doctor's Fee.

A Japanese doctor never thinks of asking a poor patient for a fee. Whenever a rich man calls in a doctor he does not expect that he will receive a bill for medical services, in fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan. The strict honesty of the people does not make it necessary for the doctor to ask a fee. When he has finished his visits to the patient a present is made to him, just as much as the patient can afford. The doctor then smiles, bows, thanks his patient and the transaction is settled.

Germans Like American Clothes.

London Globe.

American habits and customs, especially American clothes, are apparently becoming fashionable among Germany's young men. Young Germany no longer contents itself with the sartorial products of the fatherland. The exaggerated university suits of American cut and manufacture are never more genuinely flattered than when they are mistaken for "Amerikaner." German clothiers have, in consequence, been obliged to lay in large stocks of American clothing to meet the growing demand.

Grouse Broke Game Law.

Tillamook Herald.

C. E. Donaldson came to town one day this week, looking for Game Warden Leach for the purpose of filing a complaint against himself for assisting in the suicide of a grouse. It seems that while Mr. Donaldson and helpers were hauling hay from the field to his barn, they disturbed a flock of grouse, frightening the birds considerably, and one of the birds, crazed by fright, flew at Mr. Donaldson, who was on a load of hay, and struck him in the neck, knocking him down and nearly off the load. The force of the blow broke the bird's neck.

The Rough Rider

By BLISS CARMAN

Where lift the peaks of purple,
Where dip the dusty trails,
Where gleaming, teeming cities
Lie linked by shining rails,
By shadow-haunted campfire,
Beneath the great white dome,
In saddle or in council
Intrepid and at home.

Who is the hardy figure,
Of virile fighting strain,
With valor and conviction
In heart, and hand, and brain?
Sprung from our old ideals
To serve our later needs—
He is the modern roundhead,
The man who rides and reads.

* * * * * * *

With no imperial chevron
Upon his khaki sleeve,
He thinks by no made doctrine,
He speaks by no man's leave.

* * * * * * *

He rides not for vain glory,
He fights not for low gain,
But that the range of freedom
Unravaged shall remain.
As plain as Bible language
And open as the day,
He challenges injustice
And bids corruption stay.

Take up, who will, the challenge;
Stand pat on graft and greed;
Grow sleek on others' labor,
Surfeit on others' need;
Let paid and bloodless tricksters
Devise a legal way
Our common right and justice
To sell, deny, delay.

Not yesterday nor lightly
We came to know that breed;
Our quarrel with that cunning
Is old as Runnymede.

* * * * * * *

Now, masking raid and rapine
In debonair disguise,
The foe we thought defeated
Deludes our careless eyes,
Entrenched in law and largess
And the vested wrong of things,
Cloaking a fouler treason
Than any faithless king's.

* * * * * * *

With no such feeble rancor
As envy moves to hate,
No ignorant detraction
Of goodly things and great,
But with the wraith unbridled
Of patriots betrayed—
Of workers duped by brokers,
Of brothers unafraid—

* * * * * * *

Full tardily, to rescue
Our heritage from wrong,
And stablish it on manhood
A thousand times more strong.

Comes now the fearless message,
The leader, and the time
For every man to muster
For honor or for crime,
Who would not ride beside him
Into the toughest fight—
For freedom, the republic
And everlasting right!

The CARPET from BAGDAD

BY HAROLD MACGRATH

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CHAPTER XVII—(Continued.)

"Why, it's that damned Yhlordes!" exclaimed the Major wrathfully. "What the devil is it doing in Fortune's steamer-roll?"

"That is what I should like to know. If they have been kidnaped in order to recover the rug, whatever will become of them?" And Mrs. Chedsoye touched the rug with her foot, absently. She was repeating in her mind that childish appeal: "You don't know how loyal I should have been!"

They took the first sailing out of Naples. Twelve days later they landed at the foot of Fourteenth street. There was some trifling difficulty over the rug. It had been declared; but as Mrs. Chedsoye and her brother always declared foreign residence, there was a question as to whether it was dutiable or not. Being a copy, it was not an original work of art, therefore not exempt, and so forth and so on. It was finally decided that Mrs. Chedsoye must pay a duty. The Major paid grumblingly, very cleverly assuming an irritability well known to the inspectors. The way the United States government mulcted her citizens for the benefit of the few was a scandal of the nations.

A smooth-faced young man approached them from out the crowd.

"Is this Major Callahan?"

"Yes. This must be Mr. Reynolds, the agent?"

"Yes. Everything is ready for your occupancy. Your butler and first man have everything shipshape. I could have turned over to you Mr. Jones'."

"Not at all, not at all," said the Major. "They would have been strangers to us and we to them. Our own servants are best."

"You must be very good friends of my client?"

"I have known him for years," said Mrs. Chedsoye sweetly. "It was at his own suggestion that we take the house over for the month. He really insisted that we should pay him nothing; but, of course, such an arrangement could not be thought of. Oh, good-by, Mr. Wallace," tolerantly. "We hope to see you again some day."

Wallace, taking up his role once more, tipped his hat and rushed away for one of his favorite haunts.

"Bounder!" growled the major. "Well, well; a ship's deck is always Liberty Hall."

"You have turned your belongings over to an expressman?" asked the agent. These were charming people; and any doubts he might have entertained were dissipated. And why should he have any doubts? Jones was an eccentric young chaup, anyway. An explantory letter (written to the major in Jones' careless hand), backed up by a cable, was enough for any reasonable man.

"Everything is out of the way," said the major.

"Then, if you wish, I can take you right up to the house in my car. Your butler said that he would have lunch ready when you arrived."

"Very kind of you. How noisy New York is! You can take our hand-luggage?" Mrs. Chedsoye would have made St. Anthony uneasy of mind; Reynolds, young, alive, metaphorically fell at her feet.

"Plenty of room for it."

"I am glad of that. You see, Mr. Jones entrusted a fine old rug to us to bring home for him; and I shouldn't want anything to happen to it."

The major looked up at the roof of the dingy shed. He did not care to have Reynolds note the flicked of admiration in his eyes. The cleverest woman of them all! The positive touch to the whole daredevil affair! And he would not have thought of it had he lived to be a thousand. "One might as well disembark in a stable.," he said aloud. "Ah, we are ready to go, then?"

They entered the limousine and went off buzzing and zigzagging among the lumbering trucks. The agent drove the car himself.

"Where is Jones now?" he asked of the major, who sat at his left. "Haven't had a line from him for a month."

"Just before we sailed," said Mrs. Chedsoye through the window, over the major's shoulder, "he went into the desert for a fortnight or so; with a caravan. He had heard of some fabulous carpet."

Touch number two. The major grinned. "Jones is one of the best judges I have ever met. He was off at a bound. I only hope he will get back before we leave for California." The major drew up his collar. It was a cold, blustery day.

The agent was delighted. What luck a fellow like Jones had! To wander all over creation and to meet charming people! And when they invited him to remain for luncheon, the victory was complete.

Mrs. Chedsoye strolled in and out of the beautifully appointed rooms. Never had she seen more excellent taste. Not too much; everything perfectly placed, one object nicely balanced against another. Here was a rare bit of Cupo di Monte, there a piece of Sevres or Canton. Some houses, with their treasures, look like museums, but this one did not. The owner had gone mad over one subject; here was a sane and prudent collector. The great yellow Chinese carpet represented a fortune; she knew enough about carpets to realize this fact. Ivories, jades, lapis-lazuli, the precious woods, priceless French and Japanese tapestries, some fine paintings and bronzes; the rooms were full of unspoken romance and adventure, echoed with war and tragedy, too. And Fortune might have married a man like this one. A possibility occurred to her, and the ghost of a smile moderated the interest in her face. They might be upon the desert for weeks. Who knew what might not happen to two such romantic simpletons?

The butler and the first man (who was also the cook) were impeccable types of servants; so thought Reynolds. They moved silently and anticipated every want. Reynolds determined that very afternoon to drop a line to Jones and compliment him upon his good taste in the selection of his friends. A subsequent press of office work, however, drove the determination out of his mind.

The instant his car carried him out of sight, a strange scene was enacted. The butler and the first man seized the Major by the arms, and the three executed a kind of pas-seul. Mrs. Chedsoye eyed these manifestations of joy stonily.

"Now, then, what's been done?" asked the Major, pulling down his cuffs and shaking the wrinkles from his sleeves.

"Half done!" cried the butler.

"Fine! What do you do with the refuse?"

"Cart it away in an automobile every night, after the gun starts down the other end of the street."

"Gun?" The Major did not quite understand.

"Gun or bull; that's the argot for policeman."

"Th'eves' argot," said Mrs. Chedsoye contemptuously.

The butler laughed. He knew Gioconda of old.

"Where's that wall-safe?" the Major wanted to know.

"Behind that sketch by Detaille." And the butler, strange to say, pronounced it Det-i.

"Can you open it?"

"Tried, but failed. Wallace is the man for that."

"He'll be along in an hour or so."

"Where's Ryanne?"

"Don't know; don't care." The Major sketched the predicament of their fellow conspirator.

The butler whistled, but callously. One more or less didn't matter in such an enterprise.

When Wallace arrived he applied his talent and acquired science to the wall-safe, and finally swung outward the little steel door. The Major pushed him aside and thrust a hand into the metaled cavity, drawing out an exquisite Indian casket of rosewood and mother-of-pearl. He opened the lid and dipped a hand within. Emeralds, deep and light and shaded, cut and uncut and engraved, flawed and almost perfect. He raised a handful and let them tinkle back into the casket. One hundred in all, beauties, every one of them, and many famous.

And while he toyed with them, pleased as a child would have been over a handful of marbles, Mrs. Chedsoye spread out the ancient Yhlordes in the library. She stood upon the central pattern, musing. Her mood was not one which she had called into being; not often did she become retrospective; the past to her was always like a page in a book, once finished, turned down. Her elbow in one palm, her chin in the other, she stared without seeing. It was this house, this house, it was each sign of riches without luxury or ostentation, where money expressed itself by taste and simplicity; a home such as she had always wanted. And why, with all her beauty and intellect, why had she not come into possession? She knew. Love that gives had never been hers; hers had been the love that receives, self-love. She had bartered her body once for riches and had been fooled, and she never could do it again. . . . . And the child was overflowing with the love that gives. She couldn't understand. The child was the essence of it, and she, her mother, had always laughed at her.

The flurry of snow outside in the court she saw not. Her fancy reformed the pretty garden at Mentone, inclosed by pink-washed walls. Many a morning from her window she had watched Fortune among the flowers, going from one to the other, like a bee or a butterfly. She had watched her grow, too, with that same detachment a machinist feels as he puts together the invention of another man. Would she ever see her again? Her shoulders moved ever so little. Probably not. She had blundered wilfully. She should have waited, thrown the two together, maneuvered. And she had permitted this adventure to obsess her! She might have stood within this house by right of law, motherhood, marriage. Ryanne was in love with Fortune, and Jones by this time might be. The desert was a terribly lonely place.

She wished it might be Jones. And immediately retrospection died away from her gaze and actualities resumed their functions. The wish was not without a phase of humor, formed as it was upon this magic carpet; but it nowise disturbed the gravity of her expression.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Man Who Didn't Care.

It was the first of February when Ackerman's caravan drew into the ancient city of Damascus. That part of the caravan deserted by Mahomed put out for Cairo immediately they struck the regular camel-way. Fortune, George and Ryanne were in a pitiable condition, heart and body weary, in rags and tatters. George, now that the haven was assured, dropped his forced buoyancy, his prattle, his jests. He had done all a mortal man could do to keep up the spirits of his co-unfortunates, and he saw that most of the time he had wasted his talents. Ryanne, sullen and morose, often told him to "shut up," which wasn't exhilarating, without sensing them and frequently looked at him without seeing him.

Now, all this was not particularly comforting to the man who loved her and was doing what he could to lighten the dreariness of the journey. He made allowances, however; besides suffering unusual privations, Fortune had had a frightful mental shock. A girl of her depth of char-

acter could not be expected to rise immediately to the old level. Sometimes, while gathered about the evening fire, he would look up to find her sad eyes staring at him, and it mattered not if he stared in return; a kind of clairvoyance blurred visibilities, for she was generally looking into her garden at Mentone and wondering when this horrible dream would pass. Subjects for conversation were exhausted in no time. Dig as he might, George could find nothing new; and often he recounted the same tale twice of an evening. Sardonic laughter from Ryanne.

Ackermann had given them up as hopeless. He was a strong, vain, domineering man, kindly at heart, however, but impatient. When he told a story, he demanded the attention of all; so, when Ryanne yawned before his eyes, and George drew pictures on the sand, and the girl fell asleep with her head upon her knees, he drew off abruptly and left them to their own devices. He had crossed and recrossed the silences so often that he was no longer capable of judging accurately another man's mental processes. That they had had a strange and numbing experience he readily understood; but now that they were out of duress and headed for the coast, he saw no reason why they should not act like human beings.

They still put up the small tent for Fortune, but the rest of them slept upon the sand, under the stars. Once, George awoke as the dawn was gilding the east. Silhouetted against the sky he saw Fortune. She was standing straight, her hands pressed at her sides, her head tilted back—a tense attitude. He did not know it, but she was asking God why these things should be. He threw off his blanket and ran to her.

"Fortune, you mustn't do that. You will catch cold."

"I cannot sleep," she replied simply.

He took her by the hand and led her to the tent. "Try," he said. Then he did something he had never done before to any woman save his mother. He kissed her hand, turned quickly and [illegible] to his blanket. She remained motionless before the tent. The hand fascinated her. From the hand her gaze traveled to the man settling himself comfortably under his bnaket. * * * Pity, pity; that was ever to be her portion; pity!

In Damascus the trio presented themselves at the one decent hotel, and but for Ackermann's charges upon the manager, it is doubtful if he would have accepted them as guests; for a more suspicious-looking trio he had never set eyes upon. (A hotel man weighs a person by the quality of his clothes.) Moreover, they carried no luggage. Ackermann went sponsor; and knowing something of the integrity of the rug-hunter, the manager surrendered. Aid when George presented his letter of credit at the Imperial Ottoman Bank, again it was Ackermann who vouched for him. It had been agreed to say nothing of the character of their adventure. None of them wanted to be followed by curious eyes.

With a handful of British gold in his pocket, George faced the future hopefully. He took his companions in and about town, hunting the shops for clothing, which after various difficulties they succeeded in finding. It was ill-fitting and cheap, but it would serve till they reached either Alexandria or Naples.

"How are you fixed?" asked Ryanne, gloomily surveying George's shoddy cotton-wool suit.

"Cash in hand?"

"Yes."

"About four hundred pounds. At Naples I can cable. Do you want any?"

"Would you mind advancing me two months' salary?"

"Ryanne, do you really mean to stick to that proposition?"

"It's on my mind just now."

"Well, we'll go back to the bank and I'll draw a hundred pounds for you. You can pay your own expenses as we go. But what are we going to do in regard to Fortune?"

"See that she gets safely back to Mentone."

"Suppose she will not go there?"

"It's up to you, Percival; it's all up to you. You're the gay Lochinvar from the west. I'm not sure—no one ever is regarding a woman—but I think she'll listen to you. She wouldn't give ear to a scallawag like me. This caravan business has put me outside the pale. I've lost caste."

"You're only desperate and discouraged; you can pull up straight."

"Much obliged!"

"You haven't looked at life normally; that's what the matter is."

"Solon, you're right. There's that poor devil back in Bagdad. I've killed a man, Percival. It doesn't mix well with my dreams."

"You said that it was in self-defense."

"And God knows it was. But if I hadn't gone after that damned rug, he'd have been alive today. Oh, damn it all; let's go back to the hotel and order that club-steak, or the best imitation they have. I'm going to have a pint of wine. I'm as dull as a ditch in a paddy-field."

"A bottle or two will not hurt any of us. We'll ask Ackermann. For God knows where we'd have been today but for him. And let him do all the yarning. It will please him."

"And while he gabs, we'll get the best of the steak and the wine!" For the first time in days Ryanne's laughter had a bit of the erstwhile rollicking tone.

The dinner was an event. No delicacy (mostly canned) was overlooked. The manager, as he heard the guineas jingle in George's pocket, was filled with shame; not over his original doubts, but relative to his lack of perception. The tourists who sat at the other tables were scandalized at the popping of champagne corks. Sanctimonious faces glared reproof. A jovial spirit in the Holy Land was an anacronism, not to be tolerated. And wine! Horrible! Doubtless, when they retired to their native back-porches, they retold with never-ending horror of having witnessed such a scene and having heard such laughter upon the sacred soil.

Even Fortune laughed, though Ryanne's ear, keenest then, detected the vague note of hysteria. If the meat was tough, the potatoes greasy, the vegetables flavorless, the wine flat, none of them appeared to be aware of it. If Ackermann could talk he could also eat; and the clatter of forks and knives was the theme rather than the variation to the symphony.

George felt himself drawn deeper and deeper into those magic waters from which, as in death, there is no return. She was so lonely, so sad and forlorn, that there was as much brother as lover in his sympathy. How patient she had been during all those inconceivable hardships! How brave and steady; and never a murmur! The single glass of wine had brought the color back to her cheek and the sparkle into her eye; yet he was sure that behind this apparent liveliness lay the pitiful desperation of the helpless. He had not spoken again about old Mortimer. He would wait till after he had sent a long cable. Then he would speak and show her the answer, of which he had not a particle of doubt. As matters now stood, he could not tell her that he loved her; his quixotic sense of chivalry was too strong to permit this step, urge as his heart might upon it. She might misinterpret his love as born of pity, and that would be the end of everything. He was confident now that Ryanne meant nothing to her. Her lack of enthusiasm, whenever Ryanne spoke to her in these days; the peculiar horizontality of her lips and brows, whenever Ryanne offered a trifling courtesy—all pointed to distrust. George felt a guilty gladness. After all, why shouldn't she distrust Ryanne.

George concluded that he must acquire patience. She was far too loyal to run away without first giving him warning. In the event of her refusing Mortimer's roof and protection, he knew what his plans would be. Some one else could do the buying for Mortimer & Jones; his business would be to revolve round the lonely girl, to watch and guard her without her being aware of it. Of what use were riches if he could not put them to whatever he chose? So he would wait near her, to see that she came and went unmolested, till against that time when she would recognize how futile her efforts were and how wide and high the wall of the world was.

That mother of hers! To his mind it was positively unreal that one so charming and lovely should be at heart strong as the wind and merciless as the sea. His mother had been everything; her, worse than none, an eternal question. What a drama she had moved about in, without understanding!

George did not possess that easy and adjustable sophistry which made Raynne look upon smuggling as a clever game between two cheats. His point of view coincided with Fortune's; it was thievery, more or less condoned, but the ethics covering it were soundly established. He had come very near being culpable himself. True, he would not have been guilty of smuggling for profit; but none the less he would have tried to cheat the government. His sin had found him out; he had now neither the rug nor his thousand pounds.

All these cogitations passed through his mind, disjointedly, as the dinner progressed toward its end. They bade Ackermann good-by and Godspeed, as he was to leave early for Beirut, upon his way to Smyrna. Fortune went to bed; Ryanne sought the billiard room and knocked about the balls; while George asked the manager if he could send a cable from the hotel. Certainly he could. It took some time to compose the cable to Mortimer; and it required some gold besides. Mortimer must have a fair view of the case; and George presented it, requesting a reply to be sent to Cook's in Naples, where they expected to be within ten days.

"How much will this be?"

"Twelve pounds and six, sir."

The porter greeted each sovereign with a genuflection, the lowest being the twelfth. George pocketed the receipt and went in search of Ryanne.

But that gentleman was no longer in the billiard room. Indeed, he had gone quietly to the other hotel and written a cable himself, the code of which was not to be found in any book. For a long time he seemed to be in doubt, for he folded and refolded his message half a dozen times before his actions became decisive. He tore it up and threw the scraps upon the floor and hastened into the street, as if away from temptation. He walked fast and indirectly, smoking innumerable cigarettes. He was fighting, and fighting hard, the evil in him against the good, the chances of the future against the irreclaimable past. At the end of an hour he returned to the strange hotel. His lips were puffed and bleeding. He had smoked so many cigarettes and had pulled them so impatiently from his mouth, that the dry paper had cracked the delicate skin.

He rewrote his cable and paid for the sending of it. Then he poked about the unfamiliar corridors till he found the dingy bar. He sat down before a peg of whisky, which was followed by many more, each a bit stiffer than its predecessor. At last when he had had enough to put a normal man's head upon the table or to cover his face with the mask of inanity, Ryanne fell into the old habit of talking aloud.

"Horace, old top, what's the use? We'd just like to be good if we could; eh? But they won't let us. We'd grow raving mad in a monastery. We were honest at the time, but we couldn't stand the monotony of watching green olives turn purple upon the silvery bough. Nay, nay!"

He pushed the glass away from him and studied the air-bubbles as they formed, rose to the surface and were dissipated.

"No matter what the game has been, somehow or other, they've bashed us, and we've lost out."

He emptied the glass and ordered another. He and the bartender were alone.

"After all, love is like money. It's better to live frugally upon the interest than to squander the capital and go bankrupt. And who cares, anyhow?"

He drank once more, dropped a half-sovereign upon the table, and pushed back his chair. His eyes were bloodshot now, and the brown of his skin had become a slaty tint; but he walked steadily enough into the reading room, where he wrote a short letter. It was not without a perverted sense of humor, for a smile twisted his lips till he had sealed the letter and addressed the envelope to George Percival Algernon Jones. He stuffed it into a pocket and went out whistling The Heavy Dragoons from the opera Patience.

Before the lighted window of a shop he paused. He swayed a little. From a pocket of his new coat he pulled out a glove. It was gray and small and much wrinkled. From time to time he drew it through his fingers, staring the while at the tawdry trinkets in the shop window. Finally he looked down at the token. He became very still. A moment passed; then he flung the glove into the gutter, and proceeded to his own hotel. He left the letter with the porter, paid his bill, and went out again into the dark, chill night.

He was now what he had been two months ago, the man who didn't care.

To Be Continued.

Lawyers Knew.

Topeka Capital.

Wichita lawyers are yet talking about the way Wallace B. Baker, who was found guilty in the district court of selling mortgaged property, showed his ignorance of married life. The prosecuting attorney was trying to show that Baker wasn't married. He asked Baker the following questions:

"Did you ever send your wife any dresses?"

"Yes, I sent her four dresses."

"What kind of dresses did you send her?"

"I sent her one good dress and three common dresses."

"How much did you pay for the good dress, Mr. Baker?"

"O, I guess about $4.50."

The lawyers put Mr. Baker down then and there as an unmarried man and a poor guesser.

How to Get Rich!

Make $5.00 to $10.00 a Day! Snap Your Fingers at Small Pay!

Read This Letter

Texas, 1912.

P. W. Goodman, Pres. Regal Tailoring Co.

Here's a picture of my store, showing you the new front I just had put in. It will be two years next month that I started with you. When I got my first order I was earning $12 a week. Things are different now. If I don't make $15 a day I think business is bad. RALPH H. HORTON.

Let Me Start You in Business—You Can't Lose

Don't be satisfied with a salary. No man can afford to pay more than half what you earn. Get in business for yourself. I will show you how—will start you up and furnish everything.

Every Garment Union-Made Shipped Express Prepaid

A 2c Stamp Puts You in Business for Yourself

My company has set aside a certain sum to advance our business where we are not represented. This money enables me to make an unheard-of offer. I furnish everything—a complete outfit, with newest samples, large fashion plates, tape measure, etc.—without charging you ONE cent for it. This enables ANY man to start on the road to fortune without risking a cent. I will teach you. I will give you the benefit of my experience. You can start as these men quit. My plan enables you to make big money from the very start. I originated the plan of starting men in for themselves. I originated the plan of furnishing EVERYTHING free. I am the first to put out a complete outfit and furnish my representatives their own clothes at actual factory prices.

Start Making Money Now

Don't hesitate—don't wait. Only one representative in each locality. I can only make my special offer to ONE man. So write right away. Here to Rear Street by getting your letter in the mail box. A postal will do. Address me personally, P. W. Goodman, President

Regal Tailoring Co., 837 Regal Bldg., Chicago

Spectacle Lenses Free

Now see here, friend!

What's the use of your tearing and scratching your eyes out, reading this fine print with those old, dim and misty spectacles of yours, when you can just as well write and get a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge.

You see, I have absolute confidence that just one try-out on your part will make you a permanent booster for my famous "Perfect Vision" spectacles, and I am therefore going to send every reader of this paper a pair of my latest improved lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

And Here Are The Reasons Why

—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest day—
—Because these "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now you certainly do want a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses of mine, and I surely want to give you a pair absolutely free—without ever asking you to pay me one penny for them, now and never.

So let's get together right now on this very generous advertising proposition.

You, on your part, just write me your name, address and age next birthday on the below coupon and send it to me at once—and I, to fulfill my part of the contract, will immediately mail you a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you, absolutely free of charge, to a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" lenses, which will again enable you to enjoy your reading, sewing and hunting just as much as you ever did in your younger days.

Write your name, address and age on the below lines at once.

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO. Please send me your absolutely free lens offer to fit my eyes. My age is.....

Name .....Postoffice .....

Street No. or Rural Route and Box No.....State.....

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of these columns please tell, through the editor, how to destroy chickweed?—M. F., Clearfield, Pa.

Preserving Eggs.

I see in the Farmstead that B., Ludlow, Ky., wants a method for preserving eggs. A good one is to boil 10 quarts of water, allow it to cool and add 1 pint of soluble glass (sodium silicate). Fill some stone jars with fresh eggs and pour in enough liquid to entirely cover them. It is best to lay a plate on them to keep them under the solution. Set the jars in a dark, cool place, covered to keep out the light, and the eggs will keep from 6 to 12 months. Never put your hands in the solution, but use a ladle or spoon to take the eggs out when wanted for use. The solution may be used three or four times if no bad eggs are placed in it or any eggs are broken in it.—H., Quaker City, Ohio.

Fleas on Cats or Dogs.

A request was made in the Farmstead for a remedy for fleas on cats and dogs. Snuff rubbed into the hair along the back of the animals will cause the fleas to leave. To get rid of mange take one teaspoon of oxide of zinc and mix thoroughly with one tablespoon of unsalted lard. Apply to the sore spots as often as necessary, waiting a day or two between the applications. It is a sure cure and is also good for sore shoulders on horses.—L., Bloomingdale, Mich.

Chicken Lice Remedy.

Seeing a request for a remedy for chicken lice I will send in a good one. Buy 10 cents' worth of moth balls and pulverize them, mixing them with ashes and sprinkling the compound where the chickens roost and on the floor beneath. Do not put the pulverized moth balls in the nests as they taint the eggs, but use whole moth balls in those places. I used this remedy for two years and had good results.—E., Illinois.

Sheep Notes.

Sheep, if treated kindly, are more easily handled and more easily trained than either horses, cattle or hogs. With just a little effort, one can teach them to drive or to follow from lot to pasture. Every farmer should have a small flock, for the purpose of utilizing the waste about his place, cleaning his fence rows of weeds and bushes and enriching the soil. And when you consider the two sources of profit, the sale of wool and the sale of lambs, at today's prices, it is clear that within a few years on most every farm there will be found a bunch of sheep.

One goat is worth a dozen sheep to clear out brush, provided you confine him to his work—that is, confine a given number of goats to a given amount of land so that they will make clean work of it. If you put on at the rate of two and one-half or three goats to the acre and confine them to such land as you want to clear, they will have all the small brush pretty well cleared up in a single season, and a second season will kill out root and branch the last of the brush, provided you cut down the saplings that are too large for the goats to reach.

In any process whatever involving the cleaning up of brush land, where there is any considerable percentage of saplings, goats can be taken into account. The goats like nothing better than not only browsing the small bushels, but girdling and barking the larger saplings.

Fifteen or 20 ewes and a ram will constitute about the right sized flock with which to begin. They must have shelter from rain and snow, but it need not be in a warm barn. Wet weather from above or under foot is to be guarded against by sheep owners. Exposure in a cold rain is bad for sheep. The sheep sheds should be on a high, well-drained site; indeed, should be allowed to run over no low, wet land, no matter how attractive the herbage thereon may be.

Preserving Eggs.

Perhaps no article of diet or animal origin is more commonly eaten in all countries or served in a greater variety of ways than hens' eggs, yet how few understand the composition, food value, the changes that take place within the egg, or how to keep it for a long time without spoiling, or losing its flavor or nutritive proportions.

The late T. E. Orr pointed out that from the time of mating about 12 hours elapse until the egg is deposited in the nest. In other words, every fertile egg laid by a hen is not a strictly fresh egg. It has passed 12 hours in the process of incubation. The placing of such eggs in cold storage, or an attempt to preserve them by excluding air kills the germ and we are simply storing partially hatched eggs. A perfectly fresh egg is one that is unfertilized and has been submitted to the treatment which best hinders physical, chemical and microbic change.

The first step in determining the freshness of an egg is to know that the hen that laid it was not mated while the egg was in the oviduct; to be sure about this, separate from laying hens all male birds at the close of breeding season. Each egg should be candled. In candling, a fresh egg appears unclouded, almost translucent; if incubation has begun, a dark spot is visible. A rotten egg appears dark colored. A settled egg is one in which the yolk appears attached to one side of the shell. With interested observation one may become expert in selecing fresh eggs in a short time.

To successfully preserve eggs, perfectly fresh ones must be selected. They must be wiped clean and graded according to size; they must then be thoroughly tested for freshness and only the perfect eggs packed. Either of the following plans will be successful: (1) Immerse in a 10 per cent solution of water-glass. When properly packed one gallon is sufficient for 50 doz. eggs. (2) Put 2 or 3 lbs. of unslacked lime in 5 gals. of water and allow the mixture to stand until clear, pack eggs in earthen jar, cover them with the clear lime water and keep in cool place.

Creosote Fumes Injurious.

The destructive character of creosote fumes may not be commonly known to all persons interested in greenhouse construction. Last spring in constructing an emergency greenhouse for the horticultural department of the Ohio State University, the building materials, supplied by local milling companies, were treated with creosote as a preservative. No evil effects were anticipated. However, when the houses had been enclosed and the plants, consisting of cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes, had been set out, serious trouble appeared. The cabbage plants began to shrivel, the leaves getting hard and brittle, though they retained more or less their natural color. The tomato plants stopped growth, became dry and glazed and finally died. The lettuce plants apparently did not suffer so seriously, but were checked in their growth and eventually sent up seed stalks without obtaining marketable size. Subsequet plantings of Lima beans and tomato seed for trial test plots made in early May also began to show the evil effects and had to be quickly transferred to cold frames to save them. A number of plants died but others seemingly recovered.

As a consequence of this experience, all the early plants started in hot beds and transferred to the greenhouse were lost and a season of enforced idleness ensued. At this time all the fumes seem to have escaped and we anticipate no harm to fall-set plants.—L. M. Montgomery, College, Agriculture, Ohio State University.

For Bee Keepers.

Honey is being recognized as so healthful a diet, especially for children, that few families can be found where honey enters into the everyday diet that have any cause to call the family physician. A single pound of well-ripened honey contains more nutriment than two pounds of pork, and more medicine than any druggist would put up for 50 cents. Honey is also one of the choicest foods for man, and not the least valuable, as it is the only food that, having undergone chemical change in the body of the bee, can be taken directly into the system without having to pass through the ordinary digestive process.

Extracted honey comes nearer being a staple article than does comb, and I believe if we exert ourselves more in the introduction of extracted honey the future will see the greater portion of our honey sold in the liquid form. It costs so much less to produce it and prepare it for market, and we can produce so much more per colony that we can sell it for about half what we get for comb honey and give us the same result. It is estimated that it takes about 15 pounds of honey to make one pound of comb. If honey is extracted from the combs without mutilating them, and the combs replaced in the hives, one can obtain nearly twice as much honey.

The Milk Pail.

You have all heard of the sanitary milk pail and doubtless have seen pictures of it, but practically no farmers with their two or three cows use them, and many of our dairymen will stick to the old-fashioned flaring pails. During the memory of most of us the old wooden bucket was almost universally used. This was very hard to keep clean, since it furnished all sorts of places for the lodgment of bacteria. To these were attached various contrivances to assist in keeping the milk clean, but these usually invited carelessness and resulted in milk even dirtier than if they had been left off. Milking through strainers is good, but where the milker becomes careless and chunks of dirt are allowed to fall on the strainer, the streams of milk soon break them up and carry them into the pail, thereby polluting the entire lot of milk.

This is eminently worse than dropping the filth into the milk bodily, since oftimes it can be recovered when the milk is strained. All things considered, the pail with the small open top is to be recommended.

Just how small the opening should be depends somewhat upon the skill of the milker, but it should not be more than six inches in diameter. This allows but 28 square inches of space to catch dirt, whereas an opening 12 inches across, which is the size of the ordinary milk pail, would allow 113 square inches. Thus it is seen that by diminishing the size of the opening, the chances for infection are greatly lessened.

Such a pail deserves a trial along with other sanitary methods that are continually being introduced on the farm.

Poultry Notes.

It is not profitable to keep old hens. On the average hens will lay 75 per cent as many eggs in their second year as they will during their first. After this they will seldom lay enough eggs at market price to pay for their feed.

Those who have the idea that any kind of a house will do, are on the road to failure. We do not mean to give the impression that a house ought to be expensive. It need not cost more than $1 for each fowl accommodated. The day of expensive houses is past. The object striven for is comfort at the least expense.

Do not neglect the ration of the growing stock. Some people of the old-fashioned school never give it a thought. It may be well to note that their returns correspond with their old-fashioned methods. The kind of ration to feed the growing stock is one composed of as many different kinds of grains as it is possible to get. Where the fowls are housed up, some kind of animal food must be had, either in the form of meat scraps or milk. Perhaps milk is the better. Green food must also be supplied. Keep them growing at all costs.

The hens are looking shabby now. It is of the utmost importance that you take good care of them at this time. On it depends the egg supply this winter.

It is time to do the fall cleaning and disinfecting. All of this should be done while it is still warm. Do not wait until cold weather and corn husking time comes, for you will be sure to forget the hen roost. Do it now when you have plenty of time.

Instead of keeping half a dozen cockerels that are deformed and otherwise unfit for duty, sell them all off and get one or two good ones. One cock can care for 15 or 20 pullets. Better have good blood than scrub.

The fall is a good time to sell off the scrubs and buy good thoroughbred stock. Try it. In buying stock, buy of a breeder you know to be reliable, for there are fakers in the poultry business as in all other occupations. It is always best to do a little quiet investigating before falling into the traps set for our coin.

It would be a good plan for the neighbors to start a little poultry contest among themselves. See which one is the best poultryman. Every one can give a little sum of money to join the "club" and it can be used for prizes. Try it and let us know how you come out.

If you wish to keep some of last year's hens over now is the time to select them. The best and surest way we know of telling the good layers is to select those who are the first through the molt. They will be the first to start laying again.

A good way to keep the fall rains out of the houses is to bank up all around the house with plenty of dirt. It will go a long way toward preventing disease, which always come with dampness.

The value of charcoal and wheat bran cannot be overestimated. It is valuable alike for young and fully matured stock. Wheat bran is the best developing food we know of and charcoal is a good tonic for the system.

Tall Tree Planting.

Trees can be successfully planted in the fall if right conditions prevail. Right conditions for fall planting are sometmes almost directly opposite from those that should prevail for spring planting.

While the tree should have an abundance of moisture at the roots, the top of the ground should be nearly dry. If it is wet at the surface, it will pack and bake. The ideal way to set the tree in the fall is to dig a hole large enough to permit the roots to spread out fanlike. Then pour in a pailful of water and allow it to soak away in the ground. Then fill in with mellow, moist earth to within five inches of the surface of the surroundng ground. The reamining depression would be filled in with dry dirt well pulverized. If it becomes necessary to water the tree during dry weather, about five inches of the surface should be removed with a hoe. Pour on a pailful of water, and as soon as the same has soaked away in the ground return the dry dirt to the base of the tree. Never under any circumstances pour water on top of the ground around the tree.

Be sure to set the tree early enough in the fall to enable the roots to start a growth before the freezes of winter. Early in September is none too early.

Never start a doubtful tree—one that shows lack of vitality. The winter months tax the vitality of the best trees, especially the first winter after fall planting.

After the first freeze a heavy coating of mulch should be placed around the fall-set trees to prevent freezing and thawing. It is not a solid freeze that kills trees in winter, but freezing and thawing. After a solid freeze a coat of mulch will keep the ground frozen longer than when there is no mulch.

An Iowa orchardist tells us that he makes a small fence around each tree with wire netting so that the netting circles the tree about two feet from the trunk. In this circle or fence he puts enough oat straw to reach the lower limbs of the tree. With this protection, he says, he has never lost a tree in winter.

We never had any success in pruning the top of the fall-set trees. We have always found that it "bled" too much, thus reducing the vitality.

It is an excellent practice to whitewash the fall-set tree just before the winter sets in. By mixing a 10 per cent addition of flour or starch with the lime, the whitewash will rarely wash off during the winter.

Dangers in Shipping.

In shipping corn, it is difficult to control the factors of heat and air, and the easiest is the moisture content of the grain, which should be reduced enough to make the conditions for germination unfavorable. From numerous observations, it is generally considered that the conditions conducive to germination are also favorable for the growth of molds, fungus and bacteria. Enzymes and other ferments would also have a favorable condition for action and the latter having the power to change the composition of the grain would generate heat. If this heat is not conducted away from the bulk grain by the air or other means, sufficient heat will be retained to cause the whole mass of grain to heat.

From the foregoing, it may be seen why so much importance is now placed upon the moisture content of corn. It affects not only the real worth of the corn, but its storing quality as well.

Dairy Notes.

A reader advises the alum treatment for leaky teats. He whittles a small piece down to a point, inserts it in the opening and gives it a few twists.

Building up a herd of productive cows is not nearly so hard as many people try to make themselves believe. If you are not able to yourself, band together with several other farmers and buy a good sire even if he costs $300. He will pay for himself many times over.

The milker and his clothes should both be clean.

A poor butter cow can often be used for a foster mother for calves.

A frequent change of pasture is one of the things that count.

IT'S THE FOOD

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"At times I would have no appetite for days, then I would feel ravenous, never satisfied when I did eat and so nervous I felt like shrieking at the top of my voice. I lost flesh badly and hardly knew which way to turn until one day I bought a box of Grape-Nuts food to see if I could eat that. I tried it without telling the doctor, and liked it fine; made me feel as if I had something to eat that was satisfying and still I didn't have that heaviness that I had felt after eating any other food.

"I hadn't drank any coffee then in five weeks. I kept on with the Grape-Nuts and in a month and a half I had gained 15 pounds, could eat almost anything I wanted, didn't feel badly after eating and my nervousness was all gone. It's a pleasure to be well again."

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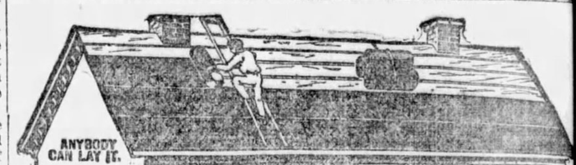

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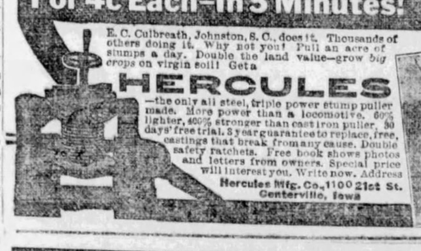

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question, not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

NEW YORK GAME LAWS

I would like to know the game laws of the state of New York.—C. D. S., Middleport, N. Y.

The game laws of New York are as follows: Deer, Adirondack region, Dutchess county, Sept. 16 to Nov. 1; deer (rest of state) with exceptions of Ulster county, and towns of Coshecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg, Bethel, and all of the towns of Mamakating, and Thompson south of Newburgh and Coshecton turnpike in Sullivan county and Deer park in Orange county, Oct. 16 to Nov. 1; fawns, elk, moose, caribou, antelope, no open season; hare, rabbit (except in Fulton county, Oct. 1 to Jan. 16) Oct 1 to Feb. 16; squirrel, black and gray (except in Richmond and Niagara counties, no open season), Oct. 1 to Dec. 1; quail (except in Richmond county, Nov. 1, 1914), Nov. 1 to Dec. 1; partridge, grouse, woodcock, Oct. 1 to Dec 1; Hungarian partridge (European gray-legged partridge), pheasants (Mongolian, ringneck, English and others, see exceptions), no open season; the exceptions being ringneck and English pheasants in Dutchess county, Nov. 1 to Jan. 1. Fulton county, Sept. 16 to Dec. 1, Cayuga, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Seneca, Wayne, Wyoming and Yates counties, (male pheasants may be killed Thursdays and Saturdays in October), dove, woodcock, no open season; surf bird, plover, curlew, yellow legs, Wilson or English snipe, jacksnipe, bay snipe, shore birds, water chicken, mud hen, gallinule, rail, Sept. 16 to Jan 1; and duck (except wood duck), goose, brant, swan, Sept. 16 to Jan. 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Please give the number of members from each state in the Union in the house of representatives and their politics.—W. L. M., Moundsville, W. Va.

The number of representatives and their politics from each state is as follows: Alabama, 9 Democrats; Arkansas, 7 Democrats; California, 7 Republicans, 1 Democrat; Colorado, 3 Democrats; Connecticut, 4 Republicans, 1 Democrat; Delaware, 1 Republican; Florida, 3 Democrats; Georgia, 11 Democrats; Idaho, 1 Republican, 11 Democrats, 14 Republicans; Illinois, 11 Democrats, 14 Republicans; Indiana, 13 Democrats, 1 Republican; Iowa, 10 Republicans, 1 Democrat; Kansas, 6 Republicans, 1 Democrat; Kentucky, 9 Democrats, 2 Republicans; Louisiana, 7 Democrats; Maine, 2 Republicans, 2 Democrats; Maryland, 5 Democrats, 1 Republican; Massachusetts, 10 Republicans, 4 Democrats; Michigan, 10 Republicans, 2 Democrats; Minnesota, 8 Republicans, 1 Democrat; Mississippi, 8 Democrats; Missouri, 13 Democrats, 3 Republicans; Montana, 1 Republican; Nebraska, 3 Republicans, 3 Democrats; Nevada, 1 Republican; New Hampshire 2 Republicans; New Jersey, 7 Democrats, 3 Republicans; New York, 15 Republicans, 22 Democrats; North Carolina, 10 Democrats; North Dakota, 2 Republicans; Ohio, 5 Republicans, 16 Democrats; Oklahoma, 2 Republicans 3 Democrats; Oregon, 2 Republicans; Pensylvania, 24 Republicans, 8 Democrats; Rhode Island, 1 Democrat, 1 Republican; South Carolina, 7 Democrats. South Dakota, 2 Republicans; Tennessee, 8 Democrats, 2 Republicans; Texas 16 Democrats; Utah, 1 Republican Vermont, 2 Republicans; Virginia, 9 Democrats, 1 Republican; Washington 3 Republicans; West Virginia, 4 Democrats, 1 Republican; Wisconsin, 8 Republicans, 2 Democrats, 1 Socialist and Wyoming, 1 Republican.

SHASTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Please tell what you can about Shasta county, California.—O. L. F. Wellville, Va.

Shasta county is in the northern part of California and has an area of 3,876 square miles. It is intersected by the Sacramento river and also drained by the Cottonwood and Cow creeks. The coast range extends across the western border of the county as well as the Sierra Nevada. In the southeast part of the county is located Lassen park, which has an altitude of 10,437 feet. Gold, silver and copper are mined in Shasta county.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

I would like to know how the president of the United States is elected and the number of electors from each state.—J. J. J., Elizabethtown, Ky.

The different political parties elect delegates at primaries which meet some time in the summer of the year designated for the election of a president and choose candidates for that office. On the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November the people meet at the polls and vote for two presidential electors from each congressional district and two at large. The total number from one state is the same as that state has representatives and senators in the national congress. On the second Monday in January these electors meet in the respective capitals of each state and cast separate ballots for president and vice president. Three returns of this election are then sealed separately; one is sent to the district court, another to the president of the United States senate by mail, and the third to the same person by messenger. On the second Wednesday in February these returns are opened in the presence of both houses of congress and the votes are counted. The one receiving the majority for president is declared elected if the same with the vice president. But if no one has a majority for president the house of representatives votes on the three names who have the largest number of votes. The one receiving the majority in this case is declared to be elected. If a vice president fails to be elected, the senate votes on the two highest candidates for that position and the result decides the case. The successful candidates are inaugurated on the 4th of March.

The electoral vote of each state is as follows: Alabama, 12; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New Mexico, 3; New York, 45; North Carolina, 12; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 9; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. This makes a total of 531 electors. The votes of 266 of these are necessary for a choice.

THE SEVEN WONDERS

Please give a list of the seven wonders of the world.—L. L., Kittyton, Tenn.

The seven wonders of the world are remarkable for their splendor and magnitude. They are the pyramids of Egypt, the walls and hanging gardens of Babylon, the temple of Diana at Ephesus, the statue of the Olympian Jupiter at Athens, the Mausoleum, the Colossus of Rhodes and the Pharos or lighthouse of Alexandria.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE

Will the Bureau please tell me what is meant by a congressman-at-large?—V. L. M., Monterey, Va.

After the census of 1910 was taken various states were found to have sufficiently increased in voting population to entitle them to more representatives in the lower house of congress. In order to give them this increased representation they were privileged to elect congressmen-at-large. This was done instead of having the state redistricted which will probably be done later in those states having congressmen-at-large.

JOHN SEVIER

Please give a brief biography of John Sevier, former governor of Tennessee.—J. T. D., Burke, Tenn.

John Sevier, the American pioneer, was born September 23, 1745, in the state of Virginia. He founded the town of Newmarket, Va., and there became a celebrated Indian fighter, serving as a captain in the Virginia line during Lord Dunmore's war. In 1772 he settled in the Wautauga colony on the western slope of the Alleghanies, and was one of the most prominent of the settlers. At the beginning of the revolution he drafted a memorial to the legislature of North Carolina, requesting annexation to that colony, and as a result all of present Tennessee was made a county of North Carolina and known as Washington district. Sevier served in the North Carolina legislature and was appointed district judge at Wautauga. He commanded many Indian fights as colonel of the trans-Alleghany forces, distinguishing himself in various fights. After the war, North Carolina found that the retention of the large section now known as Tennessee would entail obligations for a corresponding portion of the federal debt, and therefore the tract was made over to the federal government. Determining to organize a separate state and ask for admission to the union, the settlers called a convention August 23, 1784, and elected Sevier governor of the new state of Franklin, as it was then called. North Carolina realized its mistake and granted a superior court, besides organizing the militia troops into a brigade with Sevier as brigadier. On March 1, 1785, Sevier entered into his office as governor, notwithstanding North Carolina's action, reorganized the militia, established a superior court, and concluded treaties with the Cherokees. Two years later Governor Caswell, of North Carolina, declared the Franklin government a revolt, subdued it by force of arms, imprisoned Sevier, and ceded the region to the federal government. Afterwards Sevier was made brigadier-general of forces in the territory south of the Ohio, in 1790 was elected as first representative in congress from the Mississippi valle, and in 1796 was elected governor of the new state of Tennessee, serving three consecutive terms. He was re-elected in 1803 and again served three terms consecutively. In 1811 Sevier was chosen a member of congress, and returned for a third term.

ROOSEVELT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

A short time ago there was published in your paper a list of what Theodore Roosevelt accomplished during his term of office as president. I would consider it a favor if the list would be republished.—J. M. H., Adena, Ohio.

What Theodore Roosevelt accomplished as President was summarized as follows, by Munsey's: Dolliver-Hepburn railroad act. Extension of forest reserve. National irrigation act. Improvement of waterways and reservation of water power sites. Employers' liability bill. Safety appliance act. Regulation of railroad employes' hours of labor. Establishment of department of commerce and labor. Pure food and drugs act. Federal meat inspection. Navy doubled in tonnage and greatly increased in efficiency. Battleship fleet sent around the world. State militia brought in co-ordination with arm. Canal zone acquired and work of excavation pushed with increased energy. Development of civil self-government in insular possessions. Second intervention in Cuba; Cuba restored to the Cubans. Finances of Santo Domingo, straightened out. Alaska boundary dispute settled. Reorganization of the consular service. Settlement of the coal strike of 1902. The government upheld in Northern Securities decision. Conviction of post-office grafters and public land thieves. Directed investigation of the sugar trust customs frauds, and the resultant prosecutions. Suits begun against the Standard Oil and Tobacco companies and other corporations for violation of the Sherman ant-trust act. Corporation campaign funds. Keeping the door of China open to American commerce. Bringing about the settlement of the Russo-Japanese war by the Treaty of Portsmouth. Avoiding the pitfalls created by Pacific coast prejudice against Japanese immigration. Negotiating 24 treaties of general arbitration. Reduction of the interest-bearing debt by more than $90,000,000. Inauguration of movement for conservation of natural resources. Inauguration of the annual conference of governors of states. Inauguration of movement for improvement of country life.

JOAN OF ARC

Will the Question Bureau print a sketch of the life of Joan of Arc?—O. K., New Albany, Ind.

Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, to give the French form, known as the Maid of Orleans, was a French peasant girl born about 1411, burned at the stake in Rouen in 1431. She received no instruction, and was of course densely ignorant, as were all the peasants of that day. She was accustomed to all farm work, but her especial duties were tending sheep and riding horses to water. She was devout and intensely superstitious. She was born at Domremy in Lorraine, now a province of France. Civil dissentions at the time were rending France. The peasants at Domremy sympathized with the Orleans party. Joan shared the political excitement and was also a religious enthusiast. At the age of 13 she began to believe herself the subject of supernatural visitations, and declared she heard voices and saw visions. There was an old tradition that a girl from the forests of Lorraine would one day save France; and when she heard of the disasters that were befalling her country, Joan felt herself impelled to offer her services to the Dauphin, assured that in her the tradition would find its fulfilment. Having proven her power to the king's satisfaction, by singling him out, though disguised, from a hundred knights who were present, Joan was sent to the army. She appeared in camp clad in a suit of white armor and mounted on a war horse; her head was unhelmeted, and her long black hair fell down around her shoulders. The rough men-at-arms received her with enthusiasm, and at her bidding left off their profanity and evil habits. She marched at their head, displaying a consecrated banner, and effected an entrance into Orleans with a supply of provisions for the famishing citizens. From this moment success deserted the standard of the English; their forts fell into the hands of Joan and the seige was soon raised. For her heroism in relieving the beleagured city, Joan was called the Maid of Orleans. Charles was subsequently crowned at Rheims, while the Maid stood by his side in complete armor. Having now performed her double mission she knelt at his feet and prayed for her discharge. But Charles induced her to remain, and for a sad fate. She was captured by the English, condemned for witchcraft and burned at the stake. The ungrateful king offered no ransom, proposed no exchange for the maid who had saved his crown. His end was almost as terrible as hers; he starved himself to death from the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XI. The English profited little by the execution of Joan. "We are lost," was the prediction of one of their own number who witnessed her death; "we have burned a saint." One by one their conquests were forced from them, and when the Hundred Years' War ended in 1451, Calais alone remained in their possession.

MINT CULTURE

I would like to have the Question Bureau tell me how mint is cultivated and distilled.—H. G. L., Van Wert, O.

The half dozen cultivated mints are managed alike. They will grow on any soil that will produce good crops of potatoes, but since they are considered exhausting crops, are included in the rotation only once in four or five years. Upon reclaimed swamps which are considered the best lands for their cultivation, the mint can be grown for five or more consecutive years without a change of crop. The land is first plowed and harrowed and small pieces of the root stocks are dropped at intervals of a few inches in shallow furrows about 30 inches apart. The land is kept free from weeds all through the season, especial care being taken to rid it of smartweed, firewood, ragweed and horseweed, which will seriously injure the product if included in the "hay" which is distilled. The ground devoted to the mint must be weeded by hand when the heavy vines prevent horse cultivation. When the earliest flowers appear which is usually about midsummer, the tops are cut, either with a scythe or a mowing machine and cured like hay. They are then stored in a covered place for distilling. This process is usually conducted with steam, which enters the still below, passes upward through the mass of hay, carrying the essential oil with it and condenses in coils of pipe cooled by running water. After being condensed the oil and water separate by gravity. After standing for some time crystals of menthol appear in the oil of peppermint. The annual yield of oil per acre sometimes exceeds 50 pound, and sometimes a second profitable cutting of the crop may take place in autumn. Having once been planted the crop takes care of itself from year to year.

Defense of German Type.

For many years there has been in Germany an agitation against the use of German type and in favor of the Latin or Roman. In some places the reformers succeeded even in substituting the Latin for the German in the schools, "and," says a writer on the subject in the Berlin post, "children have gone to school for years without ever having been taught to form a German letter." A defender of the old-fashioned script and type has been found in Professor Kirschmann, who rejoices in the title experimentalpsycholog, who, in a pamphlet on the subject, says that the German type is "more easily read and is far better for the eyes than the Latin." He endeavors also to show that publishers who discarded the German for the Latin type have injured their business, because the average buyer of a German book wants it to be German in looks.

The Zebra.

The zebra is, perhaps, of all quadrupeds the best made and most beautifully clad by the hand of nature. To the figure and graces of the horse, it adds the elegance of the stag; and the black and white bands with which its body is ornamented are arranged with such wonderful symmetry that we might almost be disposed to imagine that rule and compass had been employed in their formation. These alternate bands are narrow, parallel and exactly separated. They extend not only over the body, but head, thigh and legs and even over the ears and tail. They follow so exactly the contour of the different forms that they exhibit the entire figure in the most advantageous point of view. In the female these bands are alternately black and white. In the male they are black and yellow, but always of a lively and brilliant tint. They also rest upon a ground of short, fine and copious hairs whose luster considerably augments the general beauty of the colors.

Peppermint in Michigan.

Detroit News.

Heavy rains have damaged the peppermint crop of Cass county $50,000 to $75,000. The plants were robbed of a large part of their oil. Plants cut and distilled before the recent rains distilled one-half more than is being yielded by them now in the process of distillation.

A. E. Beebe, of St. Joseph, who with his sons is the largest producer of essential oils in Michigan, if not in the country, estimates the value of the Cass county peppermint crop at from $1000,000 to $125,000.

There is $15,000 worth of peppermint oil in storage in the vaults of the S. W. Jones Exchange Bank here. The oil is not only valuable, being worth $2.50 a pound, but very inflammable, hence its vault storage. The fumes of the oil are so pungent that they penetrate the fireproof walls of the vault and give the air in the bank an aromatic tang.

Origin of the Dog.

Harper's Weekly.

It seems to be generally accepted by naturalists and the world at large that the domestic dog is in some sense a collateral descendant of the wolf or jackal.

A professor in the Natural History Museum in Paris, has communicated results of his study of various canine skulls to the Academy of Sciences. He appears to have noticed certain peculiarities of growth which have hitherto escaped zoologists. He states that the skull of almost every species of wolf and jacka. differs from the skull of the shepherd dog to an extent that makes it impossible that this dog should belong in the same classification. The skull of the Indian wolf, on the contrary, shows some points of resemblance. Thise, indeed, is the only savage canine the top of whose head projects like that of our dog.

There are, moreover, other characteristics which the Indian wolf has in common with the dog, and which the ordinary wolf does not share with them, although his origin and that of the dog have long been supposed to be a common one.

The conclusion of this scientist is that the Indian wolf is the progenitor of the shepherd dog and the bloodhound. There were two primitive races of dogs analogous to these which were first domesticated in central Asia, whence they passed to Europe, and there seems no reason to doubt that the bloodhound of today is the direct descendant of the dog spoken of by the ancients as "the dog of the age of bronze."

Waste From Sauer Kraut.

Leslie's.

A simple illustration of how apparent waste may be utilized is shown by the story of a sauerkraut factory on Long Island. In the manufacture of this German delicacy the juice is pressed out of the cabbages, and, as the vegetables are about 60 per cent water or juice, the waste was more than one-half. This juice was allowed to go to waste. It was an industrial chemist who collected this juice and discovered that it contained much decomposed vegetable matter. There was an organic acid in the juice that seemed worth recovering, and by concentration and filtration the acid was obtained and refined. Today this organic acid forms an important factor in the tanning of skins and in all textile manufacturing. At first thought it would seem as if the sauerkraut industry was too small to be of importance in recovering such an insignificant by-product, but there are alone on Long Island upward of 20 such factories, and each one uses some two and a half million pounds of cabbages. From each factory there is recovered today 80,000 gallons of juice, or, in all, one and a half million gallons of waste. Multiply these figures by ten, and we begin to get an idea of what this factory economy means, for here are similar factories around Chicago, St. Louis and many other large cities.

It is Yours

No matter where you are, whether you are a man or woman, twenty years old or seventy, whether you live in the town or country, whether you are rich or poor, all you need do is *hold out your hand for it.* Give us the signal that you want it, say the word, and it will be sent right out to you, without a penny from you. If you need it, if you want to try it and see what it will do, if you are ill, poorly, weak or suffering, hold out your hand and get it, as thousands have done during the past three years. You don't need to write a long letter, don't need to fill out any tiresome blanks, don't need to send references, money or stamps. It is yours to try at our risk, *yours for the asking,* no matter who or where you are, if you will hold out your hand for it, so we will know you want it. We place it right in your hand, and are *glad to do it when you ask for it.*

Clip the coupon, fill in your name and address, and we will send you a dollar box of Bodi-Tone without a penny from you.

This is how a quarter-million people have already tested Bodi-Tone, including hundreds of readers of this very paper, and *this is how we want you to try it.* We know Bodi-Tone, we know how quickly it acts in the body, how it makes its great power felt soon after you begin to use it, how it sends the glow of returning health into every nook and corner, and we want to prove it to you, absolutely at our own risk. If you are entirely satisfied when you see what the trial box of Bodi-Tone does for you, pay a dollar for it. Otherwise, that ends it. *We leave it all to you.*

Bodi-Tone

does just what its name means—*cures disease by toning all the body,* and we want you to try a box at our risk and see what it will do for *your* body. Bodi-Tone is a small, round tablet, that is taken three times every day. Each box contains seventy-five of these tablets, enough for twenty-five days' use, and we send you the full box without a penny in advance, so that you can try this great remedy and learn what it is, so you can learn how it works in the body, how it *cures stubborn diseases* by helping nature to tone every organ in the body. Tone is a little word, but it means a great deal, everything in health. When all the organs are doing their part, when each is acting in a perfectly natural way, when all the functions are healthy and performed with natural vigor, when the energy, strength and power of resistance to disease are all at a natural point, then the body is in proper tone. When disease has attacked any part, when lack of vitality is found and felt, the tone of the entire physical body should be raised to the highest possible point, to make all the body help to cure and restore. This is the power which underlies all of Bodi-Tone's great work for the sick, this is the power it offers you to help you get new health and strength, vigor and vitality.

WHAT IT IS

Bodi-Tone is not a patent medicine, for its ingredients are not a secret. It contains Iron Phosphate, Gentian, Lithia, Chinese Rhubarb, Peruvian Bark, Nux Vomica, Oregon Grape Root, Cascara, Capsicum, Sarsaparilla and Golden Seal. Such ingredients guarantee its merit.

When you use Bodi-Tone you know just what you are using, know it is good and safe and know you are taking the kind of medicine to provide real help for the body. It is a pure remedy that satisfies the most exacting. It contains no narcotics or habit-forming drugs, nothing that your own family doctor will not endorse and say is a good thing. It does not depend on killing pain with cocaine, opium, morphine, or other dangerous drugs. It does not excite the body with alcohol, but it tones the body and cures its disorders with remedies Nature intended to tone and cure the body when that power was given them. Thus, Iron gives life and energy to the Blood, Sarsaparilla drives out its impurities, Phosphate and Nux Vomica create new nerve energy and force, Lithia aids in the Kidneys, Gentian does invaluable work for the Stomach and Digestive forces, Chinese Rhubarb and Oregon Grape Root promote vigorous Liver activity, Peruvian Bark raises the tone of the entire system, Golden Seal soothes the inflamed membrane and checks Catarrhal discharges, Cascara gives the Bowels new life in a natural way, and Capsicum makes all more valuable by bettering their quick absorption into the blood. *A remarkable combination that does wonderful work for health.* Each of these ingredients serves to assist, to help, to build upon the others work. Each adds a needed element from nature to the body. Each has work to do and does it well. We claim no credit for discovering the ingredients in Bodi-Tone, each of which has its own well-deserved place in the medical books of most of the civilized world. We simply claim the credit for the successful formula which we invented, for the way in which these valuable ingredients are combined, for the proportions used, for the curative force which thousands have found in Bodi-Tone, for the cures which make it different from other remedies. Most of these ingredients are as old as civilization itself, for the curative forces which Bodi-Tone ably uses are the forces which have always existed in nature for the restoration of the body's health. Many are regularly prescribed in some form by the medical profession for various diseases and irregular conditions, being used either separately or in combinations with such drugs as each doctor may favor, for there are wide differences of opinion among the doctors of various schools. The *exact combination used in Bodi-Tone* is what gives it the far-reaching and thorough curative and restorative power that makes possible its remarkable cures.

Try it And See

If you are tired of ceaseless doctor bills and wearied of continual dosing without results, *you need Bodi-Tone right now.* If your local doctor has done you no real good, if you have given him a chance to do what he can and the ordinary medicinal combinations he used have failed, give this modern, scientific combination of special remedies a chance to show and prove what it can do for you. Its greatest triumphs have been among men and women with chronic ailments who had tried physicians and specialists at home and elsewhere without lasting benefit, and for this reason all chronic sufferers are invited to *try it at our risk.*

Bodi-Tone offers you its services if you are sick, if you need medicinal help, if your bodily organs are not acting as they should, if your body is not in right and natural tone. That is what Bodi-Tone is for—to restore health, vigor, vitality and strength by restoring tone to the body.

If there is anything wrong with your Kidneys, Bodi-Tone helps to restore tone to the Kidneys, helps to set them right. If there is anything wrong with your Stomach, Bodi-Tone helps to tone the Stomach, helps to set the wrong right. If there is anything wrong with your Nerves, your Blood, your Liver, your Bowels or your General System, the health-making ingredients in Bodi-Tone go right to work and keep on working day after day, exerting always a definite action that produces curative results of the kind sufferers appreciate. If you have Rheumatism, Bodi-Tone helps to eliminate the Uric Acid from the system while it restores tone to the Kidneys, Stomach and Blood, thereby preventing a continuance of Rheumatic poison and putting new activity into muscles, nerves and joints. Bodi-Tone should be used by all women suffering from any Female Ailment, for its toning properties have been found especially valuable in such ailments.

EASY TO GET

Why delay another day, when a trial of this proven medicine is yours for the asking. Why keep on suffering, when by filling in your name and address on the trial coupon and mailing it to us, you can get a full twenty-five days trial treatment of this great remedy which has already restored thousands to health. It just costs a two-cent stamp, and you don't need to pay a single penny unless Bodi-Tone benefits you.

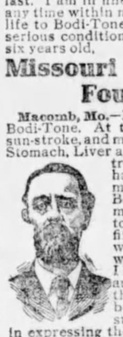
Thousands of cures of Rheumatism, Stomach Trouble, Kidney, Liver and Bladder Ailments, Uric Acid Diseases, Female Troubles, Bowel, Blood and Skin Affections, Dropsy, Piles, Catarrh, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, LaGrippe, Pains, General Weakness and Nervous Breakdown, have fully proven the power and great remedial value of Bodi-Tone in such disorders.

Its history of success has proven beyond a shadow of doubt how the Bodi-Tone plan of *toning all the body* is a right plan that helps to *cure* these and other disorders, that it is *a great aid to nature.* Many who had for years been in poor health and had tried good doctors and most all of the prominent medicines, have found that *one single box of Bodi-Tone* did more good than *all* other treatments combined. Read the reports, showing how Bodi-Tone cures, send for a box on trial at our risk and see if it will not prove the *right thing* for you.

Cured a Year Ago and in Fine Health Since.

Comanche, Okla.—I have suffered almost all my life with Rheumatism, which bothered me since girlhood. As it became settled in later years it affected my heart, and I would have spells in which I thought I would surely die. I have taken all kinds of medicine and bathed and rubbed with liniments, but nothing that I ever did seemed to do me any good. I saw Bodi-Tone advertised over a year ago and was attracted by the formula printed in the advertisement, which looked to me like a good medicine, and I sent for a trial box. It worked like magic from the start, and showed me that I had gotten the right medicine at last. I am in fine health now, and feel better than at any time within my recollection. I feel that I owe my life to Bodi-Tone as a wonderful formula, for I was in a serious condition when I began to use it. I am forty-six years old. MRS. J. E. BOBO.

Missouri Preacher Found New Vital Vigor.



Macomb, Mo.—I want to give a word of testimony for Bodi-Tone. At the age of twenty-three I suffered a sun-stroke, and my health has been bad ever since. My Stomach, Liver and Bowels never seemed right. I was treated by doctors at various times and have also taken my share of patent medicines, and by the time I learned of Bodi-Tone I was practically resigned to my physical infirmities and had learned to bear with them. I am a preacher, fifty years old, and if my experience will be of value to other sufferers, I would be glad to have you publish same. I have received more permanent good and renewed vital vigor from Bodi-Tone than I could have thought possible before I began its use. It has been of such benefit to me that words fail me in expressing the good I have derived. I find it has taken hold of the entire body, to the betterment of every vital part, and life has become a greater blessing to me. My aged mother, who has been helpless at 81 years, has also been using it and is experiencing great good from it. C. N. FINDLAY.

Was a Wreck With Pain.

Conroe, Tex.—I cannot speak too highly of Bodi-Tone. When I sent for the trial box I was a wreck with pains from my head to my feet. I had pains of all descriptions, sharp and shooting and dull aching pains, in my back and in my hip. I was so weak, and had no strength to do anything. I could hardly get out and in at the door with my knees. It was a burden to me to try to do anything. I had to hire all of my housework done. Now, since I have taken Bodi-Tone, I can do all my housework and wash and iron, something which I have not been able to do in years. Bodi-Tone did it all, for I have taken nothing else since I sent for the trial box. I am seventy-three years old, and feel better than in thirty years. MRS. E. MCLEPINE.

Trial Coupon

Clipped from Toledo Blade

Bodi-Tone Company, Hoyne and North Aves, Chicago.

I have read your offer of a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on 25 days' trial and ask you to send me a box by return mail, postpaid. I will give it a fair trial and will send you $1.00 promptly when I am sure it has benefited me. If it does not help me I will not pay one penny and will owe you nothing. Neither I nor any member of my family have ever used it.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

St. or R. F. D. .....

This $3 Silver Set Free

Full Set, Worth $3.00

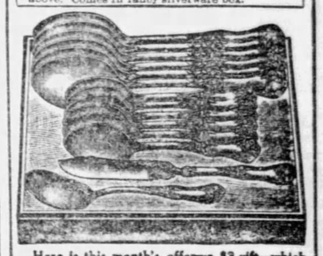
6 Teaspoons Butter Knife
6 Tablespoons Sugar Shell

This handsome 14-piece Silver Set is made by the Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co., of the highest grade, good heavy nickel silver metal, finely finished, and fully warranted not to wear off. The beautiful flower design is nicely embossed on all pieces.

Half Set, Worth $1.50

6 Teaspoons Butter Knife Sugar Shell

This half set contains 8 pieces of the same fine design and high quality as the full set described above. Comes in fancy silverware box.



Here is this month's offer—a $3 gift—which will never be offered again.

The offer expires on Nov. 1.

If you write before then for our Home Lovers' Bargain Book—Fall Issue—we will send you with it the order for this set.

It will call for the whole set, entirely free, with any order for $20 or over. Or it calls for the half set—a $1.50 set—with any $10 order or over.

4,528 Home Things On Credit

This mammoth book pictures 4,528 bargains in housefurnishings, picked up from 200 factories. Many of the pictures are in actual colors. It's the largest exhibit ever brought together.

Furniture	Lamps—Guns
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A separate Stove Book pictures 456 Empire stoves and ranges, from 89c up; also a big new book showing Illinois watches and jewelry.

Every price is from 30 to 50 per cent below store prices. We guarantee the lowest prices ever quoted on articles like these.

3 Cents a Day

Goods are shipped on open charge account. No interest, no security, no red tape or publicity. You pay as convenient—a little each month—by saving a few cents daily.

Goods are sent on approval, to be kept a month before you decide to buy. So you cannot make mistakes.

Over a million homes now have charge accounts with us. Some have had them for 30 years. We shall gladly open one with you on the same convenient terms.

Write Us Today

You must write at once for our Bargain Book if you want this order for the Silver Set. Both are entirely free. But the offer ends forever on Nov. 1.

If you want the Stove Book or Watch and Jewelry Book also, tell us so. And write today.

Spiegel, May Stern Co.

1210 W. 35th St., Chicago

Taxidermy Book FREE

LEARN BY MAIL TO Mount Birds Animals, game heads, fishes, fish skins, etc. Be a taxidermist. Decorate home, den or office. Big profits in Taxidermy. Easily, quickly learned. Charges low, success guaranteed. Write today for free catalog and Taxidermy Magazine. Northwestern School of Taxidermy, 4537 Elwood Bldg., Omaha,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of Toledo Weekly Blade, published once a week, at Toledo, Ohio, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

Editor, Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Editorial Manager, N. C. Wright, Toledo, Ohio; Managing Editor, Blacque Wilson, Toledo, Ohio; Business Manager, H. S. Thalheimer, Toledo, Ohio; Publisher, The Toledo Blade Co.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock.) Robinson Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Martha H. Locke, Toledo, Ohio; Charles Locke, West Buxton, Maine; Martha H. and Robinson Locke, executors of estate of D. R. Locke, deceased; Edmond Locke (Stock Trusteed), Los Angeles, Cal.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only)—233,974.

H. S. THALHEIMER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1912.
(SEAL) ROBERT F. SCHADE,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires May, 1915).

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Be On the Alert

Opportunities do not come in a procession, headed by a brass band. They are not noisy and demonstrative. They often come quietly and when least expected. Watch The Blade advertising columns. Do not let a chance slip by unobserved.

SEPTEMBER AWARD.

The premium watch award for the month of September was won by the man who sent us a list of 139 subscribers. The award will be forwarded at an early date.

A candidate's faith in the wisdom of the people is always strong before election.

The most ignorant man is the one who doesn't know that he doesn't know anything.

It would be quite a boom for Tennessee to give her electoral vote to the Colonel.

Orators may think they are saving the country, but the silent voter will have to finish the job.

If nothing ever happened to us we wouldn't know how it feels to have the sympathy of kind friends.

It is predicted that there will be no more great poets. Probably not; there is too much money in popular songs.

Cupid may be an archer—that is the poetic idea, but some of his victims act as if they had been hit with a blunderbus.

William Sulzer, Democratic candidate for governor of New York, looks something like Henry Clay when his hair isn't combed.

Mrs. Russell Sage says she is finding her wealth a burden. But she should not forget the joy her husband had accumulating it.

Mme. Emma Calve says: "With the increase of years there comes a quieter, more sensible, more philosophic outlook on life." Happy woman.

Stony Point, N. Y., reports a man who has taken a solemn vow not to let a razor touch his face until T. R. is elected. Will it be a landslide or a close shave?

An appreciative audience of fifty thousand people at Trenton, N. J., saw Aviator Walsh make a spiral descent of two thousand feet. He leaves a wife and two children.

It is said there isn't a particle of nutrition in sauerkraut. But this will not disturb people who have expressed a belief that they could "just live on sauerkraut."

Sam Blythe, in the Saturday Evening Post, says the great majority of voters are not saying anything. Which is a good sign. The voter who isn't talking is probably thinking.

A French specialist advises people to crawl around on all-fours to aid digestion after eating a hearty meal. It would be interesting to know where President Taft stands on this policy.

THE OLD CALHOUNISM AND THE NEW

Calhoun defined and developed the doctrine of states' rights for a direct and specific purpose. He sought to reinforce the position of the slave states. He sought to stay the movement for abolition. He made a weapon to be used as a defense against the increasing agitation in the north for the destruction of the institution of negro slavery. It was in the interest of the slave states to support that doctrine, to advocate it first with eloquence and votes and then with powder and ball.

Going into the dustheap of history, Professor Wilson has dragged forth this old doctrine of states' rights and breathed the breath of life into it. As in pre-bellum days, states' rights fit into some one's interest. It is again a weapon for some one's hands. Whose?

This thing of federal encroachment, which distresses the Democratic leaders so dreadfully, does not worry the common people in the least. They see no harm in it. But politicians foresee a vast amount of harm in it for them. They see that as business is conducted more and more upon a broad national plane that their jobs are rendered useless, and therefore insecure. They see that centralization of government tends to weaken the state political plants. They are troubled in their souls lest the people will come shortly to wonder, as they naturally would, why there should be duplication of governmental functions, why there should be so many conflicting laws, why the tradition of state unity and state jealousy should be needlessly maintained.

The people of the south fought for the protection of the property and the privilege of the slaveholding classes. The people are asked now to go to the polls and vote for the protection of the jobholding class.

THE "LESSER CZAR."

In that tenth—or it may be twentieth—threat of war in the Balkans which broke into flame in 1908, one figure stood silhouetted against the glare more prominently than all other personalities concerned. This was "Ferdinand the First by the Grace of God and the will of the people Prince of Bulgaria," now king with the consent of Austria and Germany and the "lesser czar" in the speech of courts.

This man has been described as lacking the strength to soar beyond the narrow horizon of personal ambition. Yet he has succeeded in sailing stormy waters of European diplomacy in which others, possibly less ambitious, have suffered shipwreck. He was a friend to Russia until Japan humiliated Russia and the civil war came on. He schemed with Servia against Austria and then, seeing that he had picked upon a poor staff for an ally, switched to Austria and became a part of the German design for directing the destiny of Turkey.

If this present agitation in the Balkans develops into actual warfare, we shall presently find the name of Ferdinand of Bulgaria leading all other names, a tool of Germany and Austria perhaps, but expecting all the rewards that a tool may ask for. He plays the middle age politics like a master. And if he isn't master over a new territory twice as large as his own Bulgaria, it will be because for once his politics has failed.

SOLID TO THE CORE

In the last trade summary of Bradstreet's appears:

"With industries well-nigh buoyant, activity maintained in trade, low stocks everywhere, grain shipments of enormous proportions, the most active transatlantic trade ever witnessed at this date, fine crops, plenty of employment, and little or no speculation, the country faces the presidential campaign with a marked degree of equanimity. Industrial operations are moving along at a brisk rate. Steel plants are well sold ahead, and as a general rule no more orders can be taken for delivery this year. Flour mills are active, lumber manufacturers are rushed, makers of machinery and machine tools are doing more, jewelry manufacturers are livening up, and good reports come from most branches of industry. Labor continues in very scant supply, and various lines find it necessary to take unskilled hands and endeavor to train them up to the required standard."

It is a fine thing to be said for the stability of a country that it can undergo a political campaign touching the very foundations of its governmental system, marking a departure from an old way of thought and action into a new way—a campaign fraught with vast possibilities for change, and yet—in spite of all this—can proceed about its private affairs buoyantly, hopefully and energetically.

THE ORE TRADE

The United States Steel Corporation will start the new year with orders booked for more than 6,000,000 tons, which will keep the mills going for about six months. Orders for this year's delivery have been refused for some time. There is more business calling for delivery in 1913 than there has ever been before at this time of the year for delivery in the year following.

From this a fair measure may be taken of the lake shipping trade in 1913. The boats have been making the best of a good season, but at the rate the mills are running there is not likely to be much of an accumulation of ore in the furnace yards when navigation reopens in the spring. By April there should be a demand for ore that will start the freighters off early.

The year 1913 ought to see a new high record in the transportation of ore.

FARM PROSPERITY.

The census report shows that in the 10 years from 1899 to 1909, the value of cereals increased 79.8 per cent. To this is due that vast prosperity with which the popular fancy credits the farmer. But unfortunately, the census report does not show how much of this great increase in values the American farmer has been able to glean for himself.

In these same 10 years, the value of farm property has increased more than 100 per cent, most of it in the land itself. This increase has been worth while to the farmer only in case he has chosen to sell the land or borrow money upon it. It doesn't represent income. It does, though, represent a higher valuation for the farmer to pay taxes upon.

In the 10 years, the farmer has had to pay more money for horses and cattle. He gets no rebate there. He has been called upon to equip his dairy expensively to meet the laws as to milk protection. The lack of farm labor has compelled him to invest more heavily in machinery. He has had, more than ever before, to buy fertilizers to keep his land in condition. The prices of seeds have kept pace with the prices of cereals. Most farmers have had to make additional outlays for the purpose of fighting insect enemies.

It is true that American farmers have been prosperous. Yet that prosperity is not to be measured with the figure 79.8 per cent. If correct figures could be obtained upon the increase in farm expenses, they would, in all likelihood, be found to correspond very nearly with the increase in the price of cereals.

FROM THE SPECTATOR'S VIEWPOINT.

An American in Paris, who with fast rising indignation has been observing the fit-throwing of the British press over the American senate's settlement of the Panama tolls, writes:

These articles have finally culminated in a two-column editorial in the Paris edition of the Daily Mail (of Sept. 2nd), and its sentiments are also reflected in other prominent English newspapers. Under the heading "Why Not Fight?" the probabilities of the success of a war of retaliation are carefully weighed. The same newspaper published four days later a continuation of the same article actually advising war against us, with the assistance of the British allies in Asia!

On this continent, the battle against the preferential tolls for our coastwise shipping has been fought by the representatives of the Pacific railroads and the persons in sympathy with them. While we do not think there is the least likelihood in the world that there will, or could be, war with Great Britain, we wouldn't mind seeing war talk increase, purely in the spirit of mischief. For we'd like to see the position these folks would take—whether that of patriots or one identical with that of the "copperheads" of the war of the rebellion.

GUIDING THE GULF STREAM.

The benign character of the Gulf stream is one of the earliest lessons of the class in geography. Because of this mightiest of rivers, people in England have a milder climate than the people of northern Ohio, though we're in the latitude of Naples while London is in that of Labrador. Maury, the great oceanographer, estimated that the Gulf stream carried more heat than would a river of molten iron the size and velocity of the Mississippi.

The warmth of the Gulf stream is partially lost to America north of Cape Hatteras because a branch of the Labrador current, cold with the ice and snow of the Arctic regions, flows south between the stream and the shore.

An engineer, writing in Harper's Weekly, suggests a plan by which America could get rid of that cold and land-hungry Labrador current altogether, could gather the full benefits of the Gulf stream and could get the austere Arctic country warmed to the mildness of England. He proposes the building of a jetty in the shallows of eastern Newfoundland, a breakwater which would cause the polar currents to follow the law of gravity and dive into the ocean depths and would give the Gulf stream the right-of-way to surface waters.

The suggestion is, at least at this stage, fantastic. For all its array of of facts and figures, its estimates of costs and assurances of feasibility, it sounds visionary. Yet man has come to control so many of the forces of nature, has dared so much and won so much, that the day might not be far away when a project to get the best out of the Gulf stream will not seem at all fantastic and visionary.

REBELS.

Over in England, they have been discussing in all seriousness whether or not there ever have been fairies. One of the greatest of the English novelists declares that he has seen a fairy, and he describes the creature in detail. Another writer says the novelist's fairy was one of the unpleasant, or mischievous species, not the kindly, care-free little person whose people rule in fairyland. An anthropologist, having come upon some tools remarkably small, suggests that they may have belonged to human beings who gave rise to the belief in a superhuman race known as the fairies.

Possibly in their hearts, these people really don't believe in fairies. But they're wearied to death with that cynical scepticism that set in with Darwinism. They note that when sailors report seeing the sea serpent, the scientists whose traveling is confined to their libraries and laboratories rise up and hoot. They observe how explorers must pass through a test in astronomy, navigation and standing at the bank before they're believed. They see old beliefs, old faiths, torn to shreds with sarcasm and sneer. So they swing to the other extreme and assert a trust in even the flimsiest of childish superstitions. They represent a rebellion against the trade of scepticism.

THE LIVINGSTONE CHANNEL.

After four years of almost continuous work, the use of millions of pounds of explosives, the application of gigantic machinery and the organization of a highly trained engineering corps, the new Livingstone channel, near the mouth of the Detroit river, is about to be placed at the service of navigation. The last terror of the Lime Kiln crossing will have been removed. Another barrier to the construction of huge freighters will have been blasted away. It has been a costly labor. But it has been one that will bring immediate returns in safety to freight and passengers.

Yet those who ply the lakes are not to hear the last of the dangers of the Lime Kiln crossing. If the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway boomers have their way at Washington, the old perils of the crossing will be restored. The work on the Livingstone channel will virtually be lost work. The millions of dollars spent may be wasted millions. For the boomers are bending every energy, using every persuasion and combining all kinds of political forces for the purpose of changing the direction of flow of the upper lakes waters. Government tests have shown that the Chicago drainage canal has brought the lake level in a series of rainy seasons to a point only a few inches above the lowest level reached in a series of dry seasons. And Chicago has asked permission to divert still more water so that an amount equal to that which flows over the American Fall at Niagara would pass through the drainage canal. In case a navigable stream between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river is opened, that diversion would be doubled.

What would navigation on Lake Erie amount to if a new Niagara river is dredged? What would become of the vessels which are constructed and loaded with the limitations of the Soo locks and of Lime Kiln crossing in mind? And what would be the value of that splendid new channel at the mouth of the Detroit?

DISARMING THE BEE.

The honey of commerce is the product of a creature with a passion for work in the fore part of him and a red-hot stiletto in the rear. He is industrious enough to be written down in the books of proverbs and he is illtempered enough to make even children respect him. He might be described as a cross between a steam engine and a carpet tack.

An English apiarist—which is society language for beeman—has been experimenting with bees for a number of years with a view to producing a worker that you can stroke and tease and rob with impunity, the characteristic of the ordinary bee which assures him room according to his size having been removed. He says, this Englishman, that his labors have been crowned with success. He has developed a species of bee that will suck the nectar from every nodding flower as assiduously as the old-fashioned bee. But he will not get on the high horse. He will not draw his knife on you. He is as stingless as a Penrose investigation of the oil trust.

We're not certain whether we'd care to have this unarmed bee supplant the present rought-rider style of bee. We've come to have a fondness for the pictures of those beemen showing colonies swarming over their persons as other folks permit their offspring to swarm over them. And we're sure the beemen would miss those pictures themselves. They like to be snapped while playing with fate as much as young men enjoy being kodaked in the act of holding the hand of a sweet young thing.

A POWER NEVER EXERCISED.

The tumble of stocks and bonds in the European markets since the first rumors of trouble suggests that those who rule over the destinies of the little Balkan states may have been overlooking a rare chance for gain.

King Peter, of Servia, who is notoriously hard up, has for example only to send a brigade or two into camp to cause the markets to waver. If he calls out the reserves, the tremulous holders of securities in France, Germany and England rush their possessions to the brokers. Peter marches the army to the border, and the bottom drops out of the markets. He marches them back again, and prices turn back handsprings. If King Peter buys at the low spot he has brought about and sells at the high spot which also he has created, his notorious hardupishness would disappear in a night.

It must be pleasant to have the power to do a thing like this. But it must be very unpleasant not to be able to use it. Were one of the Balkan rulers caught at the business, skinning would be too good for him, in the opinion of London, Berlin and Paris. And as the Balkan monarchs hold thrones on the sufferance of London, Berlin and Paris, the Balkan armies have never yet been mixed up in stock market scandals.

THE COLONEL IN THE CHAIR.

Just as the enemies of Mr. Roosevelt have misconstrued and distorted the facts of the present campaign, so may they be counted upon to twist his testimony before the senatorial investigators into an admission of guilt, into a confession of high crimes and misdemeanors. Indeed, that work of iniquity has already begun.

All the more then should Mr. Roosevelt be respected for the perfect frankness of his testimony. Had he had anything to hide, he would have been an entirely different kind of witness. Had he anything of which to be ashamed, he would have gone far to avoid that criticism which lay in wait, like some evil creature of the night, for conflicting statements, for seeming contradictions, for a choice of words which would have lent support to charges of impudence, ignorance and boastfulness. Mr. Roosevelt must have been acutely aware while in the chair that however careful he might be, however tactful, there were those present who would use his words against him. Yet he never hesitated for a moment. He gave no indication of any intention, or of any desire whatsover, to withhold information in his possession. He asked only, as a matter of simple justice, that the investigation be a full investigation not one theatrically arranged for his embarrassment.

Mr. Roosevelt has scotched a few snakes that have been wriggling around the whole subject of campaign contributions. He has straightened out the history of the election of 1904. It may be doubted now whether even a committee the majority of which is determined to bring odium upon the Progressive cause can wreak enough damage to swing one electoral vote on November 5 next.

BEHIND THE TORPEDO.

Among the innumerable weapons of warfare which have been devised, a great number have been abandoned because they were found more deadly to those behind them than to those against whom they were directed.

The experience of France, Germany and Britain tends to show that the torpedo boat belongs to the category of weapons dangerous to the persons in charge of them. If the record of deadliness continues much longer to have this one sided character, the career of the torpedo boat will be ended on the scrap heap.

Having no other fault to find with Miss Jane Addams, some of the anti-Bull Moosers criticize her for having two d's in her name. By the way, which one would they advise her to leave out, the first or second?

One writer says "a dog can sleep comfortably sixteen hours out of every twenty-four." Evidently he has never seen a dog trying to take a siesta during the fly season.

"A Kansas father has named his triplets Initiative, Referendum and Recall." Why do fathers jump on their kids when they're down?

Let no one question the wisdom of the United States supreme court. It has decided that decayed eggs are bad eggs.

Take the stinger from the bee and it ought to weigh about fifteen pounds less.

Mothers should have credit for many so-called self-made men.

Good listeners are sure to be imposed upon.

MUSIC IS GOOD MEDICINE

Lively Air on Harp or Mandolin Will Stimulate Man's Muscles.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A medical journal has recently announced the results of some experiments made to ascertain the relation of music and medicine. One curious piece of news obtained is that if a lively air is played on a harp or mandolin a man's tired muscles regain their original vigor. The music of a violoncello, on the other hand, has a precisely opposite effect, in temporarily lessening the usual strength and vitality of the hearer. In nervous and impressionable people sad music in a minor key, such as Chopin's Funeral March actually weakens the pulse and makes the beating of the heart feebler and more irregular.

A doctor caused some amusement a little time ago by suggesting that almost every mental trouble could be cured by suitable selections of classical music, regularly administered. Jealousy, grief, overwork, homicidal mania, nervous breakdown, all had their corresponding air. The medical world is taking the idea seriously.

Sunday School

THE HEART OF RELIGION

International Sunday School Lesson for October 13 Is, "Clean and Unclean." Mark 7:1-23.

By William T. Ellis.

The dirtiest spot on earth known to me is the present town of Tiberias on the shores of the Lake of Galilee. Its filth is memorable even after experience with hundreds of oriental communities. Two sects of ultra-orthodox Spanish Jews make Tiberias their headquarters, maintaining schools of the rabbis there. The curls hanging in front of the ears and the distinctive raiment of the traditionobserving Jew are more marked in Tiberias than anywhere else in the whole land. Here the zealous wait for the Messiah to rise from the waters of the lake, according to their tradition, and to choose his disciples from their midst, proceeding to Safed on yonder hill to set up his earthly kingdom. Now all this religious zeal and orthodoxy and solicitude for ceremonial has no relation whatever to real cleanliness. This divorce between traditional "holiness" and common decency seems to characterize many sacred places. Thus Benares, the holy city of the Hindus, is so sacred that even if an infidel dies on its soil he has hopes of paradise. Yet Benares, the city, is fairly nauseous. Mecca, toward which every Moslem turns when he prays, and whither 200,000 pilgrims go every year, is the greatest breeding place for cholera known to medical science.

There all represent, like the fastidiousness of the pharisees, the religion of ceremonialism. Rites and observances are exalted to first place. The old Jews of the time of Christ had overlaid the law of Moses with their traditions until religion had become a burden too heavy to be borne. The exactions of the rabbis ran down into every department of human interest and into every hour of the life of the faithful.

The Reformer Dissents.

Clearly and fearlessly Jesus took issue with all this. He knew that the tendency of all religion is to deteriorate into a set of formal observances. The heathen faiths that environed Israel, even as the heathen faiths of today, prescribed practices and ritual instead of spiritual faith. So the brave Teacher from Nazareth did not hesitate to indict the experts in religious ceremonialism as blind guides. With high disdain he dismissed the pharisees and their claims as teachers. In this, as always, the principles he laid down hold for all time.

The platform of the Reformer upon which all the race will one day come to stand, is "God is a spirit, and they that would worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." Lip religion is not life religion. Seeming right is less important than being right. The fundamental consideration for every life is that the heart shall be right with God. This is not effected by religious demeanor and prescribed practices; on the contrary out of the heart flow the fruits of a true religion.

Clean Hands or Clean Lives.

The debate which is set forth in this present Sunday School Lesson arose from the fact that the disciples of Jesus did not observe all the strict pharisaical rituals. In truth, nowhere in the world do the busy, out-of-door folks, the plain people, follow all the minutiae of all the ritual of their religious teachers. The peasant women in Moslem lands go about unveiled. The ordinary Arab does not say his five prayers daily nor perform the prescribed ablutions; the Chinese peasant neglects his god-shelf, and the Japanese farmer is delinquent in daily offerings before the shrines. These peasant fishermen who followed Jesus were neglectful of the etiquette of the conventional religious leaders.

The question was not one of actually clean hands, but of ceremonial ablutions. The detail of these religious washings are really incredible to us. I have ridden with Moslem pilgrims on the Mecca Railway and found them a filthy crew, whose filthiness was not altered by the fact that they washed certain portions of their bodies five times a day. Certain of the Moslem sects were distinguished by the way they laved their forearms—whether from the elbow toward the hand, or from the hand toward the elbow. There are scores of these ceremonial practices in Islam, all of them assiduously cultivated by the men on pilgrimage, yet the immortality of the pilgrims at Mecca may not be told in English speech. Neither Jesus nor His friends would bind themselves by similar petty regulations concerning the usages prescribed by the rabbis and the Pharisees.

When Religion Is Not Righteousness.

One clever dodge of the Jews of the time of Christ was to escape the support of their aged parents by declaring that their money was corban, or dedicated to sacred uses. A man did not have to say when he meant to use his money for temple purposes; he could employ it for selfish indulgence all his life. The vow was merely a trick to escape his clear obligations. Equally shallow and unreal were the observances of the fasts and the foods which figure so largely in the Jewish ritual, along with the ceremonial washings. The ecclesiastically correct were very careful to keep their hands and their lips, but what they needed was to "keep their heart with all diligence," for out of it were the issues of life. Jesus came preaching the new and radical gospel of a heart religion. It mattered not what a man ate so much as what he said. His clean hands were no atonement for a heart full of unrighteousness. If religion does not make over a man's heart it does not do anything of value to him. Conformity to a creed or system of government or ecclesiastical usage means nothing unless the heart itself has been made new. Jesus is differentiated from all the other teachers of religion in that His gospel is based upon the principle of the new heart.

The New Higher Law.

One who watches the passing show of life is impressed with its innate and outstanding frivolity. Things that are not worth while are filling lives which ought to be worth while. Hosts of us are putting second things into first places, caring more for how we appear than for how we are. Reputation is a more constant concern than character. Over the lives of multitudes of us the wise man could write, "Vanity of vanity." Some synical and rather trivial lines make this confession in colloquial speech:

"Some of us toil, and some of us spin
(Though few they be 'tis true).
Most of us idle the whole day long,
Happy go lucky—a care-free throng,
Humming the words of the last light song,
Wasting the hours—though it may be wrong.
Don't we? I do. Don't you?

Some of us care, and some of us think,
(Hats off to those who do).
Most of us drool of the 'swell new show,'
Tell of the time when we stubbed our toe,
Gabble of dances and where we'll go.
Don't we? I do. Don't you?

Foolish fashions seem the law of the day. All of us are trying to do what everybody else is doing. Now, here is the higher law laid down by Jesus Himself. I quote from the modernized rendering of the Twentieth Century New Testiment.

"Listen to me all of you and mark my words. There is nothing external to a man, which can defile him by entering him, but the things that come out from a man are the things that defile him.

"When Jesus went indoors, away from the crowd, his disciples began questioning him about this saying.

"Have even you so little comprehension as this?" Jesus exclaimed. "Do you not see that anything external cannot, by entering a man, defile him, because it does not pass into his heart, but into his stomach, and is afterwards got rid of?—by which words Jesus pronounced all food equally 'pure.'

"It is what comes out from a man, he added, that defiles him, for it is from inside, out of the hearts of men, that all suggestions of evil come, whether unchastity, theft, murder adultery, greed, wickedness, deceit, lawdness, envy, slander, haughtiness, or folly; all these wicked things come from inside, and defile a man."

The heart of the whole lesson is in the Golden Text, "For the Kingdam of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the holy ghost." The summons is the old, old one from the Hebrew wise man, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The heart of religion is the religion of the heart.

Flies and Typhoid

New York Sun.

THE recurrent epidemics of typhoid fever at Newark, Del., are due to the spread of typhoid germs by flies. There is no doubt about this

This declaration was made recently by Dr. Albert Robin, one of the foremost bacteriologists in the east, and for four years bacteriologist in the state laboratory in connection with Delaware College at Newark. Dr. Robin, now a resident of Wilmington, continued:

"The four years that I spent at Newark enabled me to learn all about the town. The present outbreak of typhoid fever is traceable entirely to flies. The town has no system of sewerage. As a result filth is not carried away; it remains on the surface and in cesspools. The water supply is absolutely pure.

"When a single case of this dread disease manifests itself, especially in summer, it is not long before other cases develop. This is because flies carry the germs from the filth to the homes of prospective victims by crawling over their food.

"There are now upward of a dozen cases in the town, a majority of them being among colored people who have no screens in the windows of their homes. As long as Newark remains without a system of sewers just so long will it be impossible to prevent these epidemics at intervals. It is not possible to kill all the flies, but it is possible for the town to install sewers."

When a serious epidemic of typhoid occurred at Newark a couple of years ago and caused a number of deaths the authorities of the town conducted an exhaustive investigation as to the origin without results. Prof. Freidenberg, ulty, died from the disease, as did sevulty, ditd from the disease, as did several students.

How the Candidates Laugh

World's Work Magazine.

ROOSEVELT, Taft and Wilson are fond of merriment. Taft is half the time in paroxysms of laughter; his eyelids half close, his double chin quivers, and his body heaves; sometimes he is silently choked, and then a hearty laugh rings out.

Rosevelt's laughter is a soul searching performance, convulsing his features while his voice rises to an inarticulate, falsetta scream. Wilson's laughter, no less hearty, is more controlled, though it sometimes interferes with his speech.

Wilson laughs aloud less readily than do his rivals, but he smiles much more than they do—the friendly, pleased smile of a man who likes clever words, original turns of thought or expression, oddities and whimsicalities, and who always has an eye and an ear open for a whisper of humor or the bright eye of a passing conceit, while not averse from an occasional knockdown and dragout joke.

All three are jokers. Taft likes his good and strong, and has plenty of friends—Knox, for example—who sees that he gets them of that brand. Wilson is the most confirmed and the liveliest story teller. He is a rare impersonator. Gaunt and long limbed, perfectly ready to "give himself away," in any skylarking that may be going on, Wilson, in his times of relaxation, makes a good imitation of a comedian. He has a knack for nonsense verse; while he takes great delight in delicate literary humor, he is far from scorning the Rabelaisian story.

Roosevelt, the most violent and vituperative in speech, never crosses the line of conventional modesty, never utters a word that a young girl might not hear.

Varieties

Java imported 25,982 sewing machines in 1911.

The whole world uses American pens.

Woolen sweaters are in demand in China.

The railroads of Newfoundland are at 650 miles.

The Tasmanian apple yield this year is 1,348,000 bushels.

New York has 13 Yiddish papers, three of them dailies.

Surnames were introduced into England by the Normans.

Public stocks stood in the very best of London as late as 1826.

Seven electric motor trucks will be purchased by the Manila postoffice.

The Canadian Pacific railway has introduced oil-burning locomotives.

The insurance companies of the United States in 1911 paid out $40,000,000.

Twenty-four separate operations enter into the construction of a watch.

The best recorded speed for a running horse is 62 feet a second.

In France last year the births exceeded the deaths by 35,000.

A snail moves at the rate of about five-one-hundredths of an inch a second.

White seaweed from the Kent coast is used by London milliners in trimming hats.

The daily average variation of a clock on the house of parliament is of a second.

Norwegian whalers are reaping large profits fishing in the South African waters.

An aviation school in that country has been contrasted for by the government of Guatemala.

Wornout machinery is now being claimed by ingenious applications of electric welding.

Denmark imported nearly three million tons of coal last year, most of it from Great Britain.

The forests of the Alaskan coast yield about 27,000,000 board feet of lumber a year.

The production of Kentucky wells has ranged from 6,000,000 gallons a year.

London has about 9,000 milk shops and about the same number of public houses.

The coal consumption of the world has just about doubled every 10 years for the last century.

Insurance sends out a hospital ship on the Grand Banks. It ministers impartially to all nationalities.

Handsome profits are being realized by the whaling industry, which has recently experienced a revival.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, of Turkey, is an accompanist. He plays the organ with the grace of a professor.

About one-tenth of the electric lamps made in the United States every year are used for advertising signs.

England's largest clock, an electric affair with dials 24 feet in diameter, has been erected in Liverpool.

A national organization of electricians provided free electric fans to the poor in New York this summer.

The constant heat of an electric radiator has been found to be excellent for ripening fruit in the stores.

Jamaica has a great deal of valuable wood in its interior, but the streams are not large enough to float it to the coast.

On the high seas of the world there are 8,500 steamers, aggregating a tonnage of 17,000,000, sailing under the British flag.

Vienna's new water works system brings 50,000,000 gallons of water a day from a point in the Alps 113 miles distant.

Tourists will be able to reach the famous leaning tower of Pisa in Italy by an electric street car line in the near future.

A new occupation for women has just been started in Germany, that of aids in laboratories and other scientific institutions.

Twenty million pounds of butter were sent out of European Russia in the first three months of 1912. It was valued at $4,859,000.

Arizona, which heads the list of copper producing states, last year made its greatest output in the history of the industry.

The government mint at Denver is operated entirely by electric power, motors totaling 300-horsepower being used.

Mines of the United States last year yielded $2,700 worth of diamonds, $9,[illegible] worth of emeralds and $215,313 worth of sapphires.

At Aden, Arabia, the water is purified from the sea, condensed and sold at 73 cents for 100 gallons. All food is imported.

During the last three years a quarter of a million new telephones have been installed in various farmhouses throughout the country.

The steel entering into the manufacture of automobile wheels during the year amounteed to 15,000 tons in the country alone.

The surface soil and rock have been removed, coal is being dug from a big Pennsylvania anthracite mine with steam shovels.

In estimating the power required to drive a vehicle at a certain rate it is figured that the air friction varies as the square of the speed.

Tokio has more than 800 public baths where more than 300,000 persons bathe daily at a cost of about two cents.

In this country 14,000 patents have been issued covering the manufacture of shoes and leather goods, and about half of them are now in force.

The horse car system of Constantinople, operating 30 miles of track, is about to be electrified. The city is also to have telephones and electric lights.

A recently invented safe that will float in case of shipwreck is a steel cylinder, divided into two compartments, one air-tight, the other to hold valuables.

An aerial railway 40 miles long, with 15 or 16 towers to every mile of cable, has been begun to connect Manizales and Marquita Columbua.

An ordinary 16-inch electric fan contains 1,372 feet of wire. In all there are more than 750 pieces of material used in constructing a fan.

Russia has undertaken to build a railway from Teheran to connect with the Bagdad railway, and thus for the first time, give Persia communication by rail with the outer world.

A Chinese, Fuz Yu by name, lives many years in this country and became an enthusiastic aviator. He has gone home to Peking, where he conducts a flourishing school teaching the native how to fly.

Oxygen Intoxication.

IT was recently asked if the authorities in charge of the Olympian games this year, to be held in Stockholm, would permit the competitors to carry oxygen bags to take whiffs from while they run; it was contended—and this by so eminent a scientist as Sir Edwin Ray Lankester—that "as oxygen gas is not a drug, but as natural an article of consumption as water, there seems to be no reason why the runner should be disqualified from refreshing himself with it, as he may with water or soup." Oxygen gas is a drug in the sense that it has value in cases of impaired respiration, such as comas and lobar pneumonia. Otherwise pure oxygen is as harmful as any stimulant, for the stimulation is followed by depression. Frequent intoxication by this means must inevitably exhaust the vitality and shorten life. Nor is it true that "pure oxygen is as natural an article of consumption as water." Oxygen is safe for those in health only in its mixture as atmospheric air, with several parts of nitrogen. This is the only suitable form of oxygen inhalation for normal individuals—the form to which human and all other life has during the ages become adapted. Meddling with Nature is bound to be disastrous in the long run. Athletes have before this been given "jags" of undiluted oxygen to stimulate them to outdistance their opponents. But The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that such oxygen-made records will not for a moment stand in the estimation of a true sportsman, because they are not made under the conditions with which human life must ordinarily cope. Besides, each "sport" must inevitably invite collapse, ruined heart muscle and premature death.

Cost of Living.

New York Sun.

Mario Alberti, co-operating with the Commercial Museum of Trieste, calculates in his "Movement of Prices and Salaries in 1911," that the cost of living in Austria has risen 34 per cent since 1897, 19 per cent in Belgium, 29 per cent in Canada, 24 per cent in France, in Germany 39 per cent, in England 27 per cent, Italy 7 per cent and in the United States 42 per cent. In Italy the cost of living is still 13 per cent below the normal cost.

Piles Quickly Cured at Home

Prove It to Yourself That Pyramid Pile Remedy Ends Pile Torture.

Many a bad case of piles has been cured by just a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It always proves its value and you can get the regular 50 cent box from any druggist, but be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive a sample package of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy in plain wrapper, by return mail, all charges prepaid. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills. Pyramid Pile Remedy will cure it, and thousands of testimonials tell you emphatically it is the world's best remedy for piles.

Next to tin, the most important product of northern Nigeria is the shea nut. From this an oil is made which, in various parts of West Africa is used for cooking, light, and as a remedy for rheumatism and other ailments.

That all officers of the navy need not be graduates of Annapolis has again been demonstrated in the promotion of P. B. Ford, chief machinist of the Baltimore, and L. M. Linsley, machinist of the Iowa, to the rank of ensign.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING HAT PINS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVED Watch, equal in appearance to a Solid Gold Watch, guaranteed 5 years, and a Beautiful Ring, for selling 20 beautiful, imported, oxidized, oriental, inlaid novelty hatpins at 10c each. Order 20 today and when sold send us $2 and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring and Chain.

WELLS MFG. CO., DEPT. C-11 CHICAGO

I TRUST YOU TEN DAYS. SEND NO MONEY

$2 Hair Switch Sent on Approval. Choice of Natural wavy or straight hair. Send a lock of your hair, and I will mail a 22 inch short stem, fine human hair switch to match. If you find it a big bargain remit $2 in 10 days, or sell 3 and GET YOUR SWITCH FREE. Extra shades a little more. Inclose 4c postage. FREE beauty book showing latest style of hair dressing, also high grade switches, pompadours, wigs, puffs, etc. Women wanted to sell my hair goods.

ANNA AYERS, Dept. A857
22 Quincy Street Chicago

RICH AUTO RACER KILLED ON TRACK

David Bruce-Brown Was Traveling 90 Miles an Hour at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Oct. 2.—David Bruce-Brown, wealthy young New York sportsman, was killed, and his mechanician, Tony Scudalari, was fatally injured, the result of an accident on the eve of the eighth Vanderbilt cup race. Bruce-Brown was driving the high-powered Fiat car 90 miles an hour when the rear tire blew out.

The heavy car swerved into a ditch, and a second later men and machine were catapulted diagonally across sthe road and into a field. The men were thrown clear of the car, which was hurled high in the air. Its fall converted it into a tangled heap of wreckage.

Bruce-Brown's kull was fractured, his left leg was broken and he suffered internal injuries. The top of Scudalari's skull was crushed his right arm broken and his body seriously torn.

Doctors' Efforts Fail.

Bruce-Brown died at Trinity hospital of hemorrhage of the brain three hours after the accident, having only partially regained consciousness for a few minutes. Surgeons had trephined his skull on both sides in an unavailing effort to save his life.

Caleb Bragg, Bruce-Brown's close friend Ralph De Palma, Teddy Tetzlaff and other well known drivers, stood weeping in the hospital corridor as Bruce-Brown was wheeled from the operating room to a private ward. The hospital authorities withheld news of his death for an hour.

Bruce-Brown, according to Bragg, met death in a heroic, but futile effort to keep his swerving car on the comparatively narrow roadway after the explosion of the tire.

Bragg declared the course was dangerously narrow. He asserted Bruce-Brown could have saved himself under similar conditions on a wider road. Exceptions, however, were taken to this statement by officers of the Milwaukee Automobile Dealers' Association, under whose auspices the races are to be held. Referee A. R. Pardington also declared the accident could not be blamed upon the course.

Holds Accident Unavoidable.

"The accident was unavoidable," said Pardington, "and the track was in no wise to blame. It is in excellent condition. The casting of the tire would have upset any machine traveling at that speed, no matter how excellent the course was."

The wreck occurred while Bruce-Brown was racing a few yards behind Teddy Tetzlaff in a second Fiat car. Bruce-Brown had just driven the fastest lap of the tuning-up trials and had set a new record of five minutes, fifty-three and eight-tenths seconds for the 7.88 mile course. He was endeavoring to better this record and had just attempted to pass Tetzlaff when the crash came.

Tetzlaff declared he did not hear the tire explode, but missed Bruce-Brown behind him as he slowed down to take the "grave yard" turn at the lower end of the South Du Lac road.

Records Held by Victim.

Bruce-Brown had been in Milwaukee only two hours and twenty minutes when the accident occurred. He had won the American grand prix twice at Savannah, and he had hoped to win again this year, which would have made him permanent holder of the American grand prix cup.

Although only 25 years old, Bruce-Brown was one of the best known automobile race drivers in the country. He began racing in 1907, winning his novice race at the Empire City track. In 1908 he ran away from school and acted as mechanician for the late Emanuel Cedrino.

Stone Microbes.

Harper's Weekly.

The decay of building stones, according to more than one authority, is not due to wind action or other surface influence, but to internal disintegration resembling wood rot, and this is ascribed by some to a low organism like the fungi and the molds that cause the decay of vegetable substances.

A cure has been found for the stone disease, or at least a form of treatment that diminishes its ravages. The stones are treated with germicides, the best of which appears to be a mixture of sulphate of copper solution with bichloride of mercury and creosote.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

5982—Girls' Empire Dress.

The styles in children's dresses are following closely those for the grown-ups and among favorite types is the empire frock, an admirable example of which is shown in this model. This dainty garment closes at the front and has attractive collar and pretty cuffs.

The pattern No. 5982 is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size will require 3 yards of 36 inch material and 2 yards of edging.

5983—Ladies' Yoke Dress.

Here is a pretty model and something distinctly new for the fashioning of the fall costume, which every woman requires. The dress has a square yoke front and back. It closes at the front and has 3-piece skirt. Serge, stripes checks and diagonals are among the most appropriate materials.

The pattern 5983 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3⅝ yards of 36 inch goods.

2818—Children's Collar, Muff and Normandy Bonnet.

The pattern 2818 is cut in sizes 1 to 7 years. Bonnet size corresponds to 6¼ to 6⅞ hat size, or 18½ to 20⅝ inches head measure. For the 3-year size bonnet needs 1 yard 20 inches wide, collar needs ⅛ yard 14 or more inches wide, muff ⅝ yard 20 inches wide.

This pattern provides for collar, muff and bonnet, the latter in the becoming Normandy style. All the pieces are simply made and do not require much material.

5973—Ladies' Kimono.

This fascinating kimono is something new in negligee garments. It may be finished in either of two lengths and made with long or short sleeves. The revers and cuffs are of contrasting material, being nice for this purpose, as suggested by the drawing.

The pattern 5973 is cut in sizes 32 to 44 in. bust measure. Medium size will require for long kimono 5½ yds. of 36 in. goods and ⅛ yd. of 27 inch contrasting material; for the short kimono is needed 2¼ yards of 36 inch material and 1¼ yds. of fabric 27 inches wide.

5971—Ladies' One-Piece Plaited Skirt.

This attractive skirt is new in every detail. It is nicely plaited and may be made with or without the yoke. It closes at the left side of the front and is an excellent model for costume development, though serviceable for separate wear. Mohair, poplin and silk are good fabrics in which to carry out the design.

The pattern 5971 is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 4¾ yards of 36 inch material or without yokes, 4 yards of 36 inch material.

5978—Misses' and Small Women's Dress.

Here is one of the daintiest of the new styles and a model particularly easy to carry out. The dress is girlish and becoming and may be developed of serge, mohair or striped silk. It can be made with empire or regulation waist line and has the convenient front closing. The skirt is a four gored model.

The pattern 5978 is cut in sizes 14 to 18 years. Medium size requires 7⅛ yards of 27 inch material and ½ yard or 27 inch contrasting goods.

5979—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This smart shirt waist model represents the newest style in tailored models. It may be made with tucks or gathers at front and may have a center box plait or be finished with a lace frill, as shown in the drawing. The design is nice for development in linen, madras, mohair or silk.

The pattern 5979 is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 27 inch material.

4773—Dolls' Set.

This pretty set for a doll consists of a fifty two piece dress and a military cape. The dress is made with long body and plaited skirt and the cape is similar to that which the small owner of the doll will wear. The pattern 4773 is cut in sizes from 14 to 36 inches long. For 24 inch doll 1⅝ yards of 27 inch goods for dress and ⅜ of a yard of 27 inch material for cape, or for dress and cape together it needs 1¼ yards of 44 inch material.

3379—Children's Night Drawers.

This is an excellent model for a child's night drawers, as it is made with feet, affording protection against cold in case the little one tosses off the bed covering. The garment may have bishop or plain sleeves and the neck is finished with a bit of edging.

The pattern 3379 is cut in sizes 1 to 8 years. Medium size requires 2½ yards of 36 inch material and ⅝ yards of edging.

GRAY HAIR

How Your Hair May Be Darkened and Kept So

REMARKABLE METHOD

Gray hair is believed by most people to be evidence of weakening in physical and mental power.

Those who have gray hair and must rely upon employers or others are often compelled to fight this prejudice. It is particularly hard for the man with gray hair, who has been thrown upon his own resources by business failure or mercantile changes and who must seek a new position.

Prejudice Against Gray Hair

The gray-haired person soon realizes that younger-appearing men are chosen for positions, although he may know some thus selected who are really older than he is.

Among women, the one who possesses hair of the natural dark or dark-brown shade (rather than gray, white or bleached) meets with the highest favor.

As a matter of fact, gray hair usually has nothing whatever to do with loss of physical or mental vitality. It is caused by a disorder of the pigmentary glands in the hair follicles, due to such causes as a shock, fever, wearing of heavy hats, neglect in caring for the hair, etc.

Don't Paint Your Hair

Only those can afford gray hair who are independent. All others ought to take the necessary means to restore the natural shade.

Herein is where most gray-haired persons make the mistake of using what are commonly sold as hair stains, dyes, dyeing combs, etc. It would be quite as sensible to use ink or stove polish, for these cheap and nasty dyes deceive nobody except those who use them. The color is unnatural, and everybody easily knows what has been done. The hair has been merely painted. These dyes soon begin to wash off, usually discoloring the skin, clothing, pillows, etc., and ugly streaks of strange shades cover the hair.

Restoration of Color

Scientists have been studying the problem for years, and at last what we are confident is the best hair darkening method has been evolved, which has its object not merely in restoring the hair to the natural shade of youthful days, but in developing a luxuriant, silky, strong, beautiful growth.

The hair roots and glands are reached scientifically and the best possible results are attained. This new Method causes the hair to darken gradually, so that the appearance is that of improving health and vigor.

Information Free

Th cost of the new Method is very small and, as compared with the expense of frequently purchasing commonly advertised dyes, it is much cheaper. It is obtainable only from Koskott Laboratory. An illustrated, very interesting book will be sent absolutely free. It has information about restoring the hair to natural color, overcoming baldness, lasting removal of dandruff, how to stop hair from falling out, etc.

This treatise is of value to men and women of all ages. It will be sent postpaid in plain wrapper by Koskott Laboratory, 1289 Broadway, 490 L, New York, N. Y., if you return Coupon below. Do not delay if you want to save your hair, grow new hair or restore the color.

Free Gray Hair Book

KOSKOTT LABORATORY,
1289 Broadway, 490L, New York, N. Y.

This Coupon entitles sender to our Important Book on Gray Hair, Baldness, etc.

CALIFORNIA BARS TAFT'S ELECTORS

State Supreme Court Decides They Have No Standing Under Primary Law.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 4.—Neither by nomination as Republicans nor by petition as independents can electors pledged to President Taft go on the November ballot in California.

The first possibility was closed yesterday by the decision of the state supreme court, the second had been deliberately neglected.

What the Taft men will do next is not indicated. There was some talk among them that at a meeting of the state committee to be held next Saturday they would decide to contest the constitutionality of the state primary law, with a resulant chance that the whole election might be declared illegal and California left without any representation from any party in the electoral college which will choose the next President of the United States.

In a decision excoriating the state primary law as like none other in the United States, Chief Justice Beatty, speaking the unanimous mind of his associates, declared that nevertheless, under the law such as it is, the duty of the court was to "declare the convention at Sacramento, which by a vote of 88 to 13 nominated electors pledged to Roosevelt and Johnson, was the only called and legally constituted Republican convention of this state and that its nominees were the nominees in California of the Republican party.

HE REDUCED 57 POUNDS

New Method of Flesh Reduction Proves Astonishingly Successful.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 9.—Investigation has fully established that Hon. H. T. Stetler, of this city, has reduced his weight 57 pounds in an incredibly short time by wearing a simple, invisible device, weighing less than an ounce. This, when worn as directed, acts as an infallible flesh reducer, dispensing entirely with dieting, medicines and exercises. Many prominent men and women have adopted this easy means of reducing superfluous flesh, and it is stated the inventor, Prof. D. Q. Burns, of No. 17 West Thirty-eight street, New York, is sending these outfits on free trial to all who write him.—Advertisement.

TURKO-ITALIAN TREATY READY

Said to Contain Provision for Italy's Sovereignty in Tripoli.

Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 5.—Turco-Italian treaty of peace now awaiting ratification provides for Turkish recognition of Italian sovereignty in Tripoli, according to the Lausanne Gazette.

The Italian government, it is stated, is to pay an indemnity to Turkey and is also to recognize the religious authority of the kahlif over the musselmans of Tripoli.

WHITELAW REID TO RESIGN

Ambassador to England Practically Admits Intention.

New York, Oct. 5.—The probable early retirement of Whitelaw Reid as ambassador to Great Britain is announced in an interview published by the Times today. Ambassador Reid arrived in New York yesterday for a short visit. The Times says:

"The ambassador was asked if it were true that he intended to retire from the diplomatic service soon, and he replied: 'I may do so, as I have been thinking seriously of coming back to this country to live.'"

LET ME CURE YOU OF RHEUMHTISM FREE

I took my own medicine. It permanently cured my rheumatism after I had suffered tortures for thirty-six years. I spent $20,000 before I discovered the remedy that cured me, but I'll give you the benefit of my experience for nothing.

If you suffer from rheumatism let me send you a package of my remedy absolutely free. Don't send any money, I want to give it to you. I want you to see for yourself what it will do. The picture shows how I suffered. Maybe you are suffering the same way. Don't. You don't need to. I've got the remedy that will cure you and it's yours for the asking. Write me today. S. P. Dolpe. Dept. 123 D. Dolpe Bldg., Syracuse, New York, and I'll send you a free package the very day I get your letter.

A Physician Cures His Wife Of Consumption

With A Simple Home Treatment. Book Fully Describing the Treatment Sent Absolutely Free To Any Lung Sufferer.

Dr. W. H. KNIGHT of East Saugus, Mass., writes: My wife was down with Consumption, when I ordered the Lloyd treatment. She was very weak from night sweats, cough, and in a feverish condition. I noticed a change for the better after the first treatment, and from that time on up to three months, when the cure was completed. The Lloyd treatment kills the Tubercle Bacillus in the blood and tissue, and is the only remedy so far discovered that will do this. It is a preventive as well as a cure. It should be used by those who are run down, or those who fear the approach of Consumption. It can be truthfully said that for the cure and prevention of Consumption, it is the most wonderful treatment of the present age."

This is only one of hundreds of letters received from patients and others reporting cases of consumption and lung trouble restored to health in all sections of the United States. We want to send every lung sufferer absolutely free the startling statements of Dr. W. H. Klester of Dayton, Ohio, Dr. C. G. Pinckard of Kansas City, Mo., Dr. J. H. Ward of Troy, Mo., and many others who report results almost beyond belief, together with a valuable booklet on the cause, prevention and treatment of consumption and lung trouble.

If you are suffering from weakness, blood-spitting, pus-filled sputum, night sweats, chills, fever, loss of flesh, painful lungs, distressing cough, wasted body, loss of strength—write me today and I'll send you ABSOLUTELY FREE the sworn testimony of many who, after suffering with just such distressing symptoms, now state that they ARE CURED, strong, able to work, without ache or pain, happy, full of praise, after a few month's use of this simple home treatment. Send your name and address TODAY. JUDD. G. LLOYD, 6001 Lloyd Building, St. Louis, Mo.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—allays pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.

Mrs. K. M. Remler, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1910, veins entirely healed, leaving swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July 1909. ABSORBINE, JR. is invaluable as a general household liniment, for the cut and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff-neck, sore-throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3 free. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 127 Tempis St., Springfield, Mass.

TAFT SATISFIED HE'LL BE ELECTED

Country Grows More Prosperous All the Time, President Says.

Dalton, Mass., Oct. 7.—President and Mrs. Taft and their guest, Miss Mabel Boardman, spent a quiet Sunday here with Senator Crane. The second day of their six-day automobile trip through Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire was in marked contrast to the first. In the morning the Presidential party attended church in Dalton and late in the afternoon motored to Senator Crane's country place, seven miles away. Early today the Presidential automobile party struck northward into Vermont.

President Taft last night summed up the political situation, as he sees it, in a statement in which he said:

"I have every reason to be satisfied with political conditions. I have been simply overwhelmed for days past with letters and newspaper clippings showing the trend of the tide toward the Republican party, its platform and its candidates. I have been especially gratified by the news from the northwestern states.

Farmers Prosperous.

"The farmers of that part of the union were never so prosperous, and they do not mean to risk the loss of their prosperity by abandoning the Republican party, whose policies have enabled them to prosper. They are convinced that the third term candidate is no longer in the running, and that the choice is between the Republican platform and candidates, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the Democratic platform, with its plank of a tariff for revenue only, and its candidate, Gov. Wilson, who said in an address at Williams Grove, Pa., that the farmer does not need protection.

Commerce Advances.

"The principal reason for the existing prosperity is the assurance that under the Republican policy of home production and trade expansion American industry, while reaching for the foreign market is not in danger of losing the home market. While our foreign trade is growing more rapidly than at any time in our history, domestic commerce is making advances fully as remarkable. Our population is increasing, the demand for the necessaries of life is increasing proportionately, and, thanks to active business and good wages, the people are able to pay for what they want, and to keep our industries busy supplying their wants.

"There is no serious danger, I believe, to our institutions from industrial agitations. So long as such agitation keeps within the legal bounds it is not without wholesome significance, and may tend to improve conditions. When it passes beyond the legal limit, whether those self-outlawed are connected with capital or with labor, it is a menace to be dealt with by lawful authority.

Quick Remedies.

"For the man or the community enjoying robust health, quick remedies have little attraction, no matter how volcerfously recommended as cure-alls for the body politic. The law of supply and demand, along with labor organizations and arbitration and such legislation as may properly be enacted governing hours of labor and dates of compensation in the public service, thereby giving an example for private employers, are adequate to deal with the wage question. A general minimum wage should have a tendency to bring down the maximum to the minimum. Labor organizations are well aware of this result, where an arrangement to that effect has been entered into with employers.

High Living Cost.

"The higher cost of living is world wide. The aim of the Republican party is to see that American workers are enabled to meet the cost of living by keeping employed at good wages. It is a simple purpose, as direct and practical as it is simple, and does not need a volume of rhetoric to explain it or get around it.

"While the cost of living, so far as most of the necessities of life are concerned, is not so high here as in Europe, the wage earner here is getting from more than double to six and seven times the wages paid in Europe, and is in that proportion better able to meet any increase in the cost of living.

"I am utterly opposed to the proposal to have an interstate trade commission, fixing prices and otherwise exercising control, because not guided by law but by personal discretion would be both despotic and socialistic and no reader of history needs to be told that the two terms have a very close relation."

MEXICANS SLAY AMERICAN

Manager of Ranch Was Killed Sunday by Rebels.

Mexico City, Mexico, Oct. 2.—Herbert L. Russell, manager of the San Juan Michis ranch in Durango, which is the property of Allen C. McGaughan, the American vice consul at that place, was murdered Sunday night by the rebels. Consul Theodore C. Hamm reported the tragedy to the American embassy here in a cypher telegram, which, by an error in translation, was first given out by the embassy officials as involving the killing of Mr. McCaughan and Mr. Cliff, another American of Durango.

Ambassador Wilson immediately made representations to the government and today received assurances that every effort will be made to capture and punish the murderer.

EVELYN STICKS TO HARRY

En Route to Coast, but Has No Divorce Plans.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—Evelyn Thaw arrived in Omaha yesterday, en route to the Pacific coast.

"The rumor that I am to apply for a divorce is absolutely without foundation," said Mrs. Thaw. "I propose to stand by Harry to the end. If he ever leaves the asylum we will live together and be happy. If he is never released I expect to remain true to him until death.

"I have no idea of seeking a divorce and less idea of marrying some other man. I never expect to return to the stage. It has no attractions for me. This winter I expect to try writing Sunday stories for newspapers. I will be in Los Angeles and San Diego all winter."

SLEEPS THROUGH WRECK

Gov. Wilson's Own Car Was Damaged.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 5.—Governor Wilson slept peacefully through a train accident in which his own car was slightfully damaged, and arrived here today to be greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at the station.

During the night a freight locomotive "side swiped" the rear cars of the train, splintering an observation car and damaging the sleeper in which Governor Wilson was reposing. The Democratic presidential candidate did not know of the accident until informed of it this morning.

A long automobile parade escorted the governor from the station to the city hall here and after an informal reception and a brief address he went to Creighton University to speak before the students.

S. G. Brinkley, of Magnetic City, N. C., claims to have the longest beard in the United States; it trails on the ground when put on display. It is not know if the raison d'etre was a lost election bet.

The common crow flies at the rate of 25 miles an hour. The eider duck can go 90 miles an hour, while swifts and hawks travel at the astonishing rate of 150 miles an hour.

Literary Blunders.

London Globe.

Some of the literary blunders quoted by the Journal des Debats are quite delightful. Thus Balzac in his "Cousin Pons" refers to a fan, the "divine masterpiece ordered from Watteau for Mme. de Pompadour," who was only born in the year of the painter's death. He also describes a "midnight mass" celebrated in the evening. Alphonse Daudet is no less careless, his outstanding lapse being perhaps in "Tartarin," wherein he presents the astonished reader with "four thousand Arabs, laughing like madmen, and displaying six hundred thousand white teeth in the sunshine." Champfleury in his "Amoureux de Sainte-Perine" describes a phenomenon unknown to scientists in the shape of a "poisoned electric wire," while Octave Feuillet in "Sybille" gravely recorded the existence of "two twins, both aged eighteen."

Watch, Ring AND CHAIN FREE

We give our American made watch and ring each set with FULLY GUARANTEED, solid gold filled Band Ring, or any other premium you want, for selling 20 of our NEW MOTTO PICTURES at 10c each. Send us the W.T.C. and RING and HAIN and when sold send us the $2.00 and we will send you the W.T.C. and RING and HAIN.

H. E. BECKER & CO.
608 S. Dearborn St. Dept. 217 CHICAGO

AGENTS

MEN AND WOMEN, 100 PER CENT. PROFIT

Something new. Big Seller. Good repeater. No competition. Not sold in stores. Concentrated Non-Alcoholic Food Flavors. Over 60 kinds. Put up in collapsible tubes. Four drops go as far as a teaspoonful of bottle extract. Also Perfumes and Toilet Preparations. Every home a possible customer. Hustlers should make $5 to $10 a day. Experience unnecessary. We teach you how. Fine sample case furnished to workers. Be first in your territory. Write today—a postal will do—for full particulars. FREE.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS CO., 5174 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

WOMEN find the right kind of toilet necessities. Drugs, Syringes, etc., in our catalog. Send 2c. stamp for postage.

F. G. Ferguson Co., Box 69, 429 Sixth Ave., New York.

FITS I CURED MY DAUGHTER. Doctors gave her up. Will send FREE express paid, give Express office. D. LEPSO, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

TOBACCO HABIT CONQUERED IN 3 DAYS

I offer a genuine, guaranteed remedy for tobacco or snuff habit, in 72 hours. It is mild, pleasant, strengthening. Overcomes that peculiar nervousness and craving for cigarettes, cigars, pipe, chewing tobacco or snuff. One man in 10 can use tobacco without apparent injury, to the other 9 it poisonous and seriously injures the health in several ways, causing such disorders as nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, gas, belching, gnawing, or other uncomfortable sensation in stomach, constipation, headache, weak eyes, loss of vigor, red spots on skin, throat irritation, asthma, bronchitis, heart failure, lung trouble, catarrh, melancholy, neurasthenia, impotency, loss of memory and will power, impure, poisoned blood, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, heartburn, torpid liver, loss of appetite, bad teeth, foul breath, emaciation, lassitude, lack of ambition, weakening and falling out of hair and many other disorders. It is unsafe and torturing to attempt to cure yourself of tobacco or snuff habit by sudden stopping—don't do it. The correct method is to eliminate the nicotine poison from the system, strengthen the weakened, irritated membranes and nerves and gradually overcome the craving. You can quit tobacco and enjoy yourself a thousand times better while feeling always in robust health. My FREE book tells all about the wonderful 3 days Method. Inexpensive, reliable. Also Secret Method for conquering habit in another without his knowledge. Full particulars including my book on Tobacco and Snuff Habit mailed in plain wrapper, free. Don't delay. Keep this show to others. This ad. may not appear again. Mention if you smoke or chew. Address: EDWARD J. WOODS, 534 Sixth Av., 490 Y New York, N.Y.

I Save Kidneys

Cure Backache, Bladder Trouble Rheumatism.

My New Three-Fold LEXOID Treatment Is Now Saving Thousands From That Back-Breaking, Digging, Twisting, Terrible Torturing Agony, Eases Stiff Joints, Quiets Those Heart-Wringing Rheumatic Pains, Soothes Those Unbearable Bladder Troubles and Quickly Stops the Pains.

Try My Treatment FREE

Don't spend another needless day of suffering. I will send you my **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid, combined course of treatment** without a penny's expense, **charges paid, to try free,** just as my unequalled offer states. **I don't mean a small, worthless sample,** or a **trial test treatment,** that you can't tell anything about. I mean a **regular, full treatment,** and when I say a full treatment, **I mean a full treatment,** just as I say. I will send it to you **complete—charges paid—delivered to your door—ready for you to use—so you can commence it at once.**

My treatment has helped thousands to regain their health. Those with tired, lame, aching backs, with unbearable bladder and urinary troubles, others stiff and bent with rheumatism—and it has made them well, the most chronic, severe, long-standing, obstinate cases, after all else had failed to cure them. Hundreds using my treatment in despair, have gone their way rejoicing. They were hopeless and it made them well. They were suffering, and it eased their pains, soothed their aches, brightened their lives and made them happy, and now, I offer you my wonderful treatment **to try free—take it—use it—if you want to get well.**

If you have backache, kidney, bladder trouble or rheumatism, dizziness, puffy swellings under the eyes or in the feet and ankles, nervousness, tired and worn-out feeling, if the urine is light and pale, dark colored or cloudy, if you make water often, getting up during the night, if it smarts and burns in passing, if there is sediment or brick dust when it stands, **you need my treatment without a minute's delay.**

Don't Continue Suffering.

My specialty is such diseases. I treat thousands of cases—helping them after all else has failed. I am successful in my life work, because I love it. I love my profession. My whole mind and soul are wrapped up in it, and I am happy. You would be happy too, if you were bringing happiness to thousands of suffering people right along, as I am now. I love to feel I am helping people to enjoy life, and I want to help you to see the bright side of life, and enjoy every minute **of true health and happiness.**

I want to help you to get well, and be strong again, so you can work, and walk, and run, and jump without pain; so you can sleep without disturbance, and wake up refreshed and rested, able to use every muscle, nerve, cord and joint of your body, without suffering misery all the time.

I want you to try my regular **full complete treatment.** My new scientific course of medicines—harmless, soothing, healing, penetrating remedies, that reach the spot, drive away uric acid, cleanse, purify, strengthen, invigorate **and encourage the kidneys to properly filter the blood.** That stop the pain, give strength to the nerves, life and ambition to the mind and body, and do it quickly, quietly, without loss of time.

My Unequaled Offer.

Now, here is my offer—I will send you a **regular, full, complete, three-fold Lexoid course of treatment, without a penny in advance—charges paid—ready to use—to try free,** just as I promise. Remember, I don't mean a sample, or a trial, or a test, such as others call **proof treatments. I mean a regular, full, complete course of remedies.**

Take it when it comes. Use half of it, and **see just what it does.** Then when you know it has helped you, **when you know you are getting better,** just send me a small amount, an amount within your easy reach—an amount you can easily afford to spare—that is all I'll ask. I know you'll be willing to do your part **when it helps you**—and your word is good enough **for me.** It will help you quickly. But you are to pay nothing **unless it does.** Try it first, pay afterwards when you know, **not before.** When you have used half of it, if you are not satisfied, return what's left, **and pay nothing. It doesn't cost you a penny to try my treatment**—I will send it to you charges paid, **take it, try it, and find out.**

A Full Treatment, Free To Try.

I am the only one to-day making this offer, sending a full treatment, on free trial for such diseases. You know I could not afford to do it, if I did not feel sure it would help you—if I did not know it would cure. That's why I can afford to send it first—**but you are the one to decide;** you are the one to be the judge. It must help you, it must satisfy you—**before you send a penny.** And you are the one to say. I will take **your word.** It's all left right with you yourself. What you say goes. That's all I care for. I don't want a penny unless it helps you. I would not take a cent that I am not entitled to. I believe in giving everyone a square deal—in being honest—it's my religion—I want to do what's right—that's why I am making you the **broadest, most straightforward, fairest, most liberal one-sided offer, to be made.** When I have confidence enough in my treatment to send it to you this way, I know you'll **be willing to try it at my expense—that's all I ask.** Don't send a penny in your letter, **not even a postage stamp;** just your name and address and where to send the treatment. Address your letter to me personally, like this: DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH, 974 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send No Money; Just This Coupon

DR. H. MICHELL DeWERTH,
974 Lexoid Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send me your regular, full, complete three fold Lexoid Course of Treatment as you promised above, all charges paid, TO TRY FREE. Also your FREE BOOK about Uric Acid, Kidney, Bladder Trouble and Rheumatism.

My name is.....

Post Office .....

St. or R. F. D. ..... State.....

Please Write Name and Address Plainly

SPECIAL NOTE. Every suffering reader should write at once for Dr. DeWerth's wonderful treatment. The remedies he sends have cured thousands. His treatment is different from others, as Lexoid is a new scientific course of treatment; he alone is its only possessor. The fact that he sends a full treatment, to try free, not only shows his confidence in the treatment, but also, that he is a fair, just, broad, liberal, honest man as well, and worthy of the utmost confidence. It seems now that anyone who continues to suffer with this wonderful treatment within their reach, has no right to complain.

The PEACE PAGE.

A Look Ahead to Christmas

Seventy-six more days before Christmas and everyone of those days for all of us, packed to the brim with fun and work and laughter and a few tears and the last days filled with white parcels tied in red ribbons and decorated with holly. Have all you sisters of the Peace Page planned out your gifts for this year?

The gifts that are made by hand and sent with the love of a heart are more valuable and sweeter in the eyes of the one who receives them than the costly gifts bought in a few seconds in the stores. There are so many lovely little gifts that can be made by any of us in our spare time that will more than repay us for the labor we have spent on them when we see their daintiness.

Here are a few suggestions. Potpourri is a difficult thing to make successfully, but is delightful when it is made. It is popular with everyone, and it has become quite a fad in the city to have one of these fragrant rose jars in the rooms. So for your city friends why not fix up some tiny rose jars? If you cannot make them yourself you may be glad to know that there may be procured a dainty box of delicious potpourri of fresh lavender for the really moderate price of 60 cents. Almost every big department store in every city carries these little boxes, which are fashioned of thin wood and are round in form and about five inches high. Each is tied with a cord of raffia and they may be used as they stand for a gift, but to add the personal touch that makes them valuable as gifts it is well to make some other box or holder for them.

For the woman who has some exceptional talent along the embroidery lines the season of Christmas is a pleasure for there is so much that she may do for her friends. The woman who is gifted with a talent for painting is of the same lucky group for she may make daintily painted gifts for her friends. For the woman who knits beautifully there is lace for the next season's waists of her nearest and dearest, and for the woman who crochets there are all sorts of pretty and useful presents. How about the dainty, downy bed slippers, or the little mules with their half slipper effect? How about the pretty varicolored shawls that are so pleasant of a chilly evening?

I knew one woman who every Christmas made for her friends near at hand the loveliest baked stuff you could imagine. She made fruit cakes for some and for others she made frosted cookies. For some she fixed preserves and for some pickles. I think that those presents were appreciated more by the people who received them than many expensive gifts bought in the stores.

Another woman was handy with the camera and she made booklets at Christmas time of the various sorts of views that she had taken during the year and gave these to her friends, according to their various temperaments. The booklets cost her next to nothing and yet the amount of pleasure they gave the recipients was beyond price. It was a pleasure that lasted all through the year.

Another woman who knew the hobbies of her various friends used to have a habit during the year of cutting out clippings bearing on their hobbies and at Christmas time she bought attractive blank books and pasted in the clippings. These blank books became an institution among her people and were looked for as eagerly as any other present on Christmas morning.

These are just a few suggestions. Now I wish all you good sisters would come in and help me with some suggestions of your own that you have had in mind. Tell us what you are planning to give this year or what you found to be a nice present last year. Let's have a big clearing house of Christmas ideas for the next two weeks. Come on everybody and help me.—The Editor.

Our Correspondents

It's autumn now and the nights are growing longer. There is the snap of frost in the air and at night the sharp smell of burning leaves is beginning to rise from the hazy spots of lights around the bonfires. And the autumn hats are to be seen on the streets and the brand new autumn coats. And the windows of the fur stores show the most attractive furs, big long coats and fat pillowy muffs. And pretty soon it will be Hallowe'en and the candy shops are full of mechanical black cats and Jack-o-lanterns and all sorts of Hallowe'en symbols now. But the crowds on the streets are better than anything else. They are so busy and so happy. The young girls are going back to school and to college and the boys to military schools and great centers of learning. And the women who have no special work to do are beginning to take up their studies. For the cozy evening under the red globes of the lamp or the long hour at night just before bedtime in front of the glowing oepn fire are near at hand. Autumn is here. What do all you people of the Peace Page plan to do this winter?

A friend wants to know where a "dustless duster" can be procured. She says, "I've read that the up-to-date housekeeper uses one always and I would like to know what they are like and where obtainable."

The address of Chinch Bug, Mitchell, Nebraska, is desired by Mrs. Harry Bowers, Kenesaw, Nebraska.

I would like to hear again from Mrs. Julia Hamilton, of Kentucky, who promised me some excellent recipes. Have you quite forgotten me?

Dad's Wife, of Colorado, is asked by Mrs. D. A. Belch to send her address. Mrs. Belch's address is R. 5, Ida Grove, Iowa. She wishes some information regarding the raising of canaries.

Here is a clever little verse, people, that I pass along to you because I liked it so well myself. It was written by Ruth McEnery Stuart in "Ole Daddy Do-Funny's Wisdom Jingles'" in the September St. Nicholas:

A Guilty Conscience.

Dat little yaller pup's got so many lickin's
For pesterin' all de ducks an' chickens,
Dat whenever he hears any barnyard strife
He looks over his shoulder an' runs for 'is life.
But he ain't by 'isself in dat, in dat—
No, he ain't by 'isself in dat.

I should be very disappointed if you stopped "writing for papers," M. E. Shout, even if you are 77. I think from your letter that you are 77 years young. Tell me the sort of a picture that is back of your name and I'll write and tell you what the little word you asked about holds.

Women Working to Help Women

MRS. ELMER E. BLACK-NEW YORK MISS THEORA COTTER - NEW YORK

Every woman owes a duty to every other woman in the world. This duty one woman finds perhaps in helping some other woman in a material way, or perhaps she sends a recipe or a word of advice to another woman tucked away in some of the hills of the east, the mountains of the west or the plains of the middle west. Then there are some women who, by unusual advantages in education and the possession of large fortunes, are able to do great things for a large number of women.

There are three women much in the public eye at the present moment because of their work for other women. The first, Mrs. Elmer E. Black, is a rich New York society woman who is on a trip to Europe for the purpose of investigating the public markets of the foreign countries in order to transplant some of the ideas for use in our own country to benefit women in their marketing. She is such an enthusiast on the peace movement, idea, that she edits the Editorial Review, a peace publication.

Miss Theora Cotter is president of the Good Cheer society. Her work for other women lies in helping other women's children and her method for bringing good cheer is to teach children to take care of their teeth and avoid the many diseases brought on by bad teeth. She recently made a trip through New York's East Side and gave away thousands of tooth brushes. She has declared her intention of visiting the institutions for children in and around New York and giving each child in them a tooth brush. This is a homely work but a good one.

Mrs. Julian Heath is president of the New York Housewives' League and she is one of the women imbued with the desire to lower the present cost of living for the poor.

The lines along which these three women work are very different, but they all lead to the same end and that is the betterment and the helping of other women. May there be many more like them.

POETS' CORNER

THE MILWAUKEE FIRE

J. W. Kelly.

'Twas the gray of early morning when the dreadful cry of fire
Rang out upon the cold and piercing air,
Just that little word alone is all it would require
To spread dismay and panic everywhere.
Milwaukee was excited as it never was before,
On learning that the fire bells all around
Were ringing to eternity a hundred souls or more,
And the Newhall House was burning to the ground.
The firemen worked like demons and did all within their power
To save a life or try to soothe a pain;
It made the strongest heart sick, for in less than half an hour
All was hushed and further efforts were in vain.

When the dreadful alarm was sounded thro' the oft-condemned hotel
They rushed in mad confusion every way;
The smoke was suffocating and blinding them as well,
The fire king could not be held at bay;
At every window men and women wildly would beseech
For help in tones of anguish and despair.
What must have been their feelings where the ladder could not reach
And they felt death's grasp around them everywhere.
Up in the highest window stood a servant girl alone;
The crowd beneath all gazed with bated breath.
They turned away their faces, there was many a stifled groan,
When she jumped to meet, perhaps, as hard a death.

In one place you could seea man whose wife stood by his side,
They say this man was a millionaire,
To save them from their dreadful fate they left no means untried,
God or treasure had no value there.
A boy stood in a window and his mother was below,
She saw him and the danger drawing near,
With upraised hands, to pray for him, she knelt down in the snow,
And the stoutest men could not restrain a tear.
She madly rushed toward the fire and wildly tore her hair,
Take me, oh, God, but spare my pride, my joy.
She saw the flames surround him, and then, in dark despair,
Said: God have mercy on my only boy.

They tell us now that this hotel has been on fire before,
And not considered safe for several years,
And still the men who owned it let it run on as before,
And they are not to blame it now appears.
Incendiarism this time has been the cause they say,
But who the fiend was they cannot tell,
So the people in Milwaukee will not rest by night or day
Till the matter is investigated well;
Still this will be no benefit to those who've passed away,
In this Milwaukee's greatest funeral pyre,
And peace be to their ashes is the best that we can say
For the victims to this great and dreadful fire.

MY FATHER WAS A FARMER

My father was a farmer good,
With corn and beef in plenty.
I hoed, I mowed and held the plow
And longed for one-and-twenty.

For I had quite a martial turn,
And scorned the lowing cattle.
I burned to wear a uniform,
Hear drums and see a battle.

My birthday came, my father urged,
But stoutly I resisted.
My sister wept, my mother prayed,
But I went and enlisted.

They marched me on through wet and dry,
To tunes more loud than charming.
But lugging knapsack, budget, gun,
Was harder work than farming.

The foe came on, the cannon roared,
The crimson tide was flowing,
The fearful death groans filled my ears,
I wished that I was mowing.

The foe came on. I lost a leg.
They had me in their clutches.
I starved in prison till the peace,
Then hobbled home on crutches.

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

There are hermit souls that live with drawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer stars that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran.
But let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the roll of men go by;
The men who are good, and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I;
I would not sit in the scorner's seat
Nor hurl the cynic's ban.
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men that press with the ardor of hope,
And the men that are faint from the strife;
But I turn not away from their smile nor their tears,
Both are parts of an infinite plan.
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night;
But still I rejoice when the traveler rejoice
And weep with the strangers that mourn,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man that dwells alone.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the roll of men go by;
They are good; they are bad; they are weak; they are strong;
Wise, foolish—and so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

AFTER THE BALL

A little maiden climbed an old man's knee,
Begged for a story, "Do, uncle, please.
Why are you single, why live alone?
Have you no babies, have you no wife?"

"I had a sweetheart, years, years ago,
Where she is now, pet, you soon shall know,
List to my story, I'll tell it all,
I broke her heart, pet, after the ball."

Chorus.
After the ball is over,
After the break of dawn,
After the dancers leaving,
After the stars are gone,
Many a heart is aching,
If you could read them all,
Many a heart is broken,
After the ball.

"Bright lights were flashing in the grand ballroom,
Softly the music playing sweet tunes
Then came my sweetheart, my love my own,
'I wish some water, leave me alone.'
When I returned, love, there stood a man,
Kising my sweetheart as lovers can
Down fell the glass, pet, broken—that's all,
Just as my heart was after the ball.

"Long years have passed child I've never wed
True to my old love tho' she is dead.
She tried to tell me, tried to explain
I would not listen, pleadings were vain.
One day a letter came from that man
He was her brother, the letter ran.
That's why I'm lonely, no home at all
I broke her heart, pet, after the ball."

KEEP SMILING

Wilber Nesbit.

The thing that goes the farthest
Toward making life worth while,
That costs the least and does the most
Is just a pleasant smile.

The smile that comes from a bubbling heart
Of the man who loves his fellowmen
Will drive the clouds of gloom away
And coax the sun again.

It's full of worth and goodness,
And with shiny likeness blent.
It's worth a million dollars
And it doesn't cost a cent.

A teaspoonful of borax put in the last water in which clothes are rinsed will whiten them surprisingly. Pound the borax so it will dissolve easily.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:
Here we meet for
Mirth, Happiness and
Good Cheer.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

Here are two letters sent me on the same subject and I am going to ask for the help of all my good friends on the Peace Page to answer them. The first letter is from Sturgeon Bay, Wis., and it says:

"I think it was a year ago that it told on your page how to sulphur-cure apples by hanging them in a barrel and smoking them with sulphur. I would like to do some that way, but have forgotten the length of time they will need to be smoked and other little details. I wonder if someone could tell me.—Mrs. Stephenson."

The second letter says: "Dear Sisters—I think your recipes for cooking and baking are very good. Will you allow me to ask a question? Last fall I saw the recipe for the sulphured apples which I delighted in and tried. But will someone please tell me where would be the best place to keep the jars to keep them from molding or getting soft? I am anxious to know right away as I would like to try some again."

A CEMENT FOR EARTHENWARE

In the past few years I have often seen in The Blade a call for a good cement for earthenware. The kind that I have found the strongest and best in every way is white lead, as it is put up in oil for family use. But it must be pure and unadulterated or it will not hold. I take it from the bottom of the can, where it is thick and has better oil in it. Smear the broken edges of the articles to be mended, which must be perfectly clean, with the lead and tie them firmly together. Wipe off all lead from crack and set away where it will not be disturbed for a month or six weeks, until all the oil has evaporated. I have used this for many years and have mended the finest china and glass and stone jars as well and could use them and wash them as well as before they were broken. I will also send my way of making hot rolls for breakfast. When making bread I take a part of the dough and knead in some shortening and a little sugar if liked. Then I set it away in a cold place, where it will keep cold, but not freeze. In the morning as soon as my fire is built I make out my rolls and put them in the warmer or in some warm place, and 20 minutes before breakfast I put them in the oven. When I have used what I want of the dough for one morning I set the rest away again. It can be kept for three or four days. I am an old woman living all alone on a ranch half a mile from my nearest neighbor and I get very lonely at times, especially when it is stormy as it is today. I read a great deal and usually read everything in The Blade. I hope the recipes I send will be of some help to someone. I like to help people whenever I can. —S. Z. S., Colorado.

And have you often read a more helpful letter than that, people of the Peace Page? I like to think of her alone out there on her ranch, reaching out, trying to help everyone in every way that she can.—The Editor.

"WORK FOR THE WORK'S SAKE"

Dear Friends—I have read so many interesting letters on this page that it has made me feel like writing, too. I am just a girl, a student in the best equipped high school in Michigan, the Battle Creek high school. The two things that I love most in the world are knowledge and nature. When I was thirteen years old I attended a county teachers' institute held in the high school building. It was the first time I ever entered the building or attended a meeting of that nature. I was struck with awe at the majestic grandeur of the interior of the building dedicated to the education of young people. I envied the teachers who could enter this building as a member of the institute and I almost worshipped the lecturers. I decided that day that it is noble to be a teacher and to have in your charge the intellects of little children and I decided that day to be a teacher. I have since then thought of being a doctor as I am also interested in the science of medicine. But whichever vocation I choose you may be certain that it will be for the love of the work and not for the money. I know that many of your readers have a spirit congenial with mine, such as Larrie of Tennessee and the young man who wrote, "I have been teaching school for three years and I think it a noble profession for a young man starting in life." I wish you would all write more. I think a great deal of that poem written by Kenyon Cox which the editor published at the beginning of the letter—Iva Doty, Mich.

FATHER'S LETTER

Merry-Go-Round People and Mothers, this is a father's letter. I just picked up a recent issue of The Blade and as I did so my eyes caught on Aunt Minah's letter from Ohio. I can recollect the civil war times when the boys were at the front and I remember how the small boys and the old men had to hustle to try to raise a little to live on. As I lived on the line of contention in central West Virginia near Phillippi, where the first cannon roared I recollect well the roar of these early morning cannons. Now we have had nearly fifty years of peace as far as internal dissensions are concerned and we are in the midst of great prosperity. Am waiting anxiously for the election now, and will write again after it.—Ira Shockey, W. Va.

To wash Chinese crepe make a strong lather of boiling water and when nearly cold, wash the scarf quickly and rinse in hard, salty water to set the colors, and hang to dry in the open air.

POEMS REQUESTED

Two poems of Riley, "Strawberries" and "The Old Band."
My Heaven, by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
Jenny Lind.
We Shall Receive a Starry Crown.
Give the Boy a Chance.
The Drummer Boy of Shiloh.
A Child's Wish in June.
Put the Little Shoes Away.
Mary Belle.

Some poems with titles forgotten but some few lines remembered follow:

1. "Remember, my parting words Dennis."
2. "I dreamed that the sun was sinking in the west,
And the birds were singing in the trees."
3. "Dead! And a letter but yesterday told of his love."
4. A hymn with the chorus
Bright stars, hopes of youth are keeping,
Bright eyes soon shall fade with weeping.
5. "Send them home tenderly, poor breathless clay." (a civil war song.)

MERRY - GO - ROUND

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

DEFENSE OF SUFFRAGE

Dear Peace Page People—I have been a good deal interested in the letters which were written on woman's suffrage. I, too, with Becky Jane, believe it is best always to cultivate the good in children rather than subdue the bad. Teach them to do right because it is right rather than for fear of punishment if they do wrong. There is good in every child if we can only get down to it through the surface of false teachings. But I would like to ask Becky Jane what higher duty can we have than making this world a better place for our children to live in. We can still fill our place in the home. It does not take long to stop in the office and register nor to go to the voting booth and cast our ballot for the cleanest and best candidates on the ticket. We need not go office-seeking if we have children and a home to take care of. There are women whose children are grown up, strong, earnest, capable women, who will bring reforms where they are needed, help to the down-trodden and purity and justice to all people. A noted writer has said: "No woman is worth while until she is 40 years old." There may be exceptions to that rule, but while she may vote at least up to that time, she will be more at liberty after that to take up the affairs of state and nation. It is the duty and pleasure of every mother to gather her little ones about her and sing lullabys and tell them uplifting stories, but we cannot always keep our children with us. Seventy-five years ago everything we wore and ate was made at home, consequently the mothers kept their sons and daughters with them in many cases until they went to make homes of their own. But now, when so many things we eat and wear are factory made, our children must go out of the home, at very tender years sometimes, to help support the family that is left at home. If Becky Jane's little 5-year-old girl was compelled to work in a factory all day or all night for a mere pittance, I think she would like to try and make the laws as good for the protection of her darling, physically, mentally and morally, as possible.

When we think of the thousands of children, both girls and boys, all the way from five years up, who are cheated of their childhood and dwarfed and stunted and made slaves as much as the colored people of the south ever were, is it not time for women to take a hand in making the laws? Some of the pioneers in suffrage for women have been as good mothers and homemakers as there are in the land. Simply because a woman believes in equal suffrage and votes, it does not make her careless of her home duties or neglect her children. Just as many "antis" neglect their homes and children as suffragists. Some women are not true home-makers and neglect their homes. They may or may not believe in equal suffrage, but that has nothing to do with the case.

Becky Jane seems to consider the home all the God-given rights a woman can lay claim to. But it seems to me after the home comes an ever-widening circle; the neighborhood, town or city, county, state and nation. They are all better for the refining influence of woman's help. We need not and must not neglect a duty nearer home. I have lived in the state of Washington since it has had equal suffrage, nearly two years now, and Becky Jane will have to show me where it is worse than it was before. In our county we have tried several times to put the saloons out of business, but have failed. This fall we will try again with good prospects of success. I don't care anything about your statistics and the hair pulling women that some anti has brought to light. I wish all the women of The Blade might have attended a woman's congress held in our town two weeks ago, and heard the papers read on the political questions that most concern women and the home. This gathering was a county affair, the outgrowth of the civic clubs of the towns which were formed about a year ago to prepare the women for casting their ballots intelligently. We have met once in two weeks for an hour in the evening. It is possible for any mother, if she is well, to spare one hour in two weeks from her home without neglecting her family, and she owes that to herself and her husband. She will be more companionable to the masculine side of the family. Her husband and sons will not need to go down town to the corner grocery to discuss the latest issues. She, herself, will broaden out and she will be a better mother for her own little brood in trying to help the whole world advance step by step to a higher plain. Woman has been called the heart of man. This is true in politics as all else, and true manhood, whether father, husbands or sons, are ready and willing to exalt woman and give her rightful place whenever she is ready for it. Some states are ripe now, and others are getting out of the green stage.—Luella Beall.

Perhaps her best argument for suffrage is in the personal letter which she has written. It shows that she did not neglect her household duties during the time she wrote her earnest and convincing suffrage argument.—The Editor.

FOR THE CONVALESCING CHILD

Here is the way one woman kept a convalescent child from feeling dull. Her ideas may help mothers of sick children in their efforts to amuse the babies:

"First, I asked the little girl who was sick to cut those pictures that pleased her best out of a pile of old magazines," said the woman in telling the story. "Then I placed these scraps up in a basket on a table and called up the invalid's sisters and brothers, and dealt one picture out to each child in return. The children sitting to the left of me (the dealer) looked carefully at the picture and began a story, bringing into it everything he saw in the illustration.

A room which has been newly painted should not be slept in until the smell of paint has entirely disappeared. A pail of fresh water kept in the room and changed frequently will help to purify the air.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Walter Dixon Again.

Dear Boys and Girls—I have just been reading The Blade and read the letter from Lucy Robinson of Michigan. Many mothers and fathers will read that and think of the days when they were young. Say boys, didn't that brown bread and honey sound good in her letter? Cutie from West Virginia, I think it would be nice to be an author and write great books. I hardly know what I want to be, but I have thought I would like to be a telegraph operator. I don't know yet. I want to get a good education first. Cutie, you want the editor to sign his or her real name. Now sposin' you sign yours. Come again, Cutie. I enjoyed your letter. I am washing dishes now. Oh, you get your hands so greasy. Let me bring water and chop wood, but take the dishes away. Well boys I am expecting to go on a mountain trip the last of October. Get your guns and meet me over in North Carolina around the Table Rock and let's kill a grizzly bear, if it don't get us first. If I go I will write and tell you how many I kill. Aunt Minah of Ohio, come again with your women's rights letters. I think there ought to be something done about it in South Carolina, if I can see straight—Walter Dixon, Spartanburg, S. C.

Answers Some Riddles.

Boys and Girls—I am sending answers to some of your puzzles and I hope they are correct. B. C. Whaley, I think the answer to yours is a bald head. Mildred Elizabeth Shenk of Virginia, I think the answer to your first puzzle is that the wooden man with the wooden hammer cannot hear. Therefore, when the clock strikes 12 times he does not hit at all because he does not hear it strike. Am I right? I think the answer to your third is the wind. Is this correct?—George Dalton, Beech Hill, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

"Why can't the boys and girls of the Peace Page have a motto?" asks Ella Althouse of New York. Why can't we? If you, any of you have any suggestions for a motto to head your column, think of them now and sit right down and write them to me. It was a splendid suggestion.

Hazel Pollitt, R. R. 2, Hillsboro, Ohio wants to exchange post cards.

Marian Connery, Bethlehem, N. H. Box 171 wants to exchange postals.

Agnes Moore of Littleton, N. H. wants to thank all the friends who wrote to her. She received 100 cards and 40 letters and got one almost every day. She tried hard to answer them all, but if she missed anyone, she will answer them if they will write to her.

Flora Murray, R. 1, Box 130, Canton, N. C. wants to join the postcard exchange.

"My hobby is making friends among the little children," writes Joyce Ashbaugh, of Moxahala, O. She would like to exchange cards.

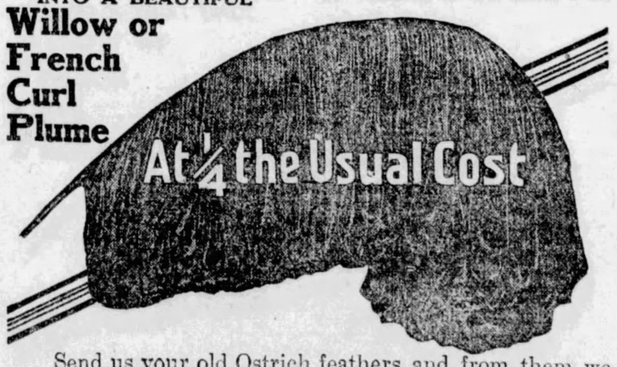
Nora Elliott, Nickelville, Va., Route 3, would like to hear from Nora Elliott, of North Carolina, as their names are the same.

A little girl, Belda Burtan, of North Carolina, wants someone to guess her middle name. It begins with G and ends with E.

Blade Brother and Sister

Walter Bryan Gibson and Mabel Florence Gibson, of W. Va.

PECKHAM'S MAKE
YOUR OLD FEATHERS
INTO A BEAUTIFUL
Willow or French Curl Plume
At ¼ the Usual Cost



Send us your old Ostrich feathers and from them we will make magnificent Willow Plume, faultlessly curled and dyed your favorite shade—guaranteed to look as well and to hold its shape and color and wear as long as any Willow Plume you can buy from a dealer at three or four times the cost. Upon receipt of your old feathers we will send you our remarkable low price for the work and if our prices are not satisfactory your feathers will be returned at our expense.
The work of our Dyeing, Cleaning and Curling Dept. cannot be equaled. Write for prices. Reference: National Bank of Commerce.
PECKHAM'S
617 Washington Ave., St. Louis Mo.
USE THIS COUPON
Peckham's 617 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Send me full information about making my old feathers into a Beautiful Willow Plume .....inches long.
Name.....
Address.....

OUR COOK BOOK

Cheese Straws.

To one cup of grated cheese add salt and pepper, two tablespoons of melted butter, three tablespoons of cold water. Add enough flour to make a soft dough, roll as thin as pie crust, cut in strips one-fourth of an inch wide and bake.

Home Made Sausages.

Cut good sized pieces from loin of pork, retaining all the fat. Put in grinder, season with summer savory, sage and salt and pepper. Form in small pats and fry in an iron frying pan. If you prefer you can put sausages on small wire platter and put that in the center of the baking pan. Cut some apples in half and core them and lay in under pan. Put in a little water. Bake in an even oven and the dripping from sausages will season the apples deliciously.

Hot Pot.

Two pounds of potatoes, one pound of tomatoes, one large onion and slices of any cold meat. One cup of stock or water. Peel and cook the potatoes in thin slices, cut up the onions, skin and divide the tomatoes. Fill deep dish with alternate layers of meat and vegetables, finishing with a layer of potatoes. Add stock and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Turn out and serve.

Spiced Crab Apples.

Nine pounds fruit, one pint of vinegar, three pounds of sugar, one cup of water if vinegar is strong; put the sugar and vinegar and water and a dozen cloves anud a stick or two of cinnamon on to cook when the syrup cooks a few minutes put the crab apples on, enough for one jar at a time, and seal hot. Take the apples out as soon as the skin bursts or they will get too soft.

Corn Dodger.

One quart of cornmeal, one salt spoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar scald together with boiling water, leaving it thick enough to mould with hands; cover and let stand to swell and cool enough to work with. Now stir in one teaspoon of butter and form into oval cakes; have a hot griddle well greased, brown on both sides and serve very hot. These cakes should be nearly an inch thick, and therefore must be baked slowly and turned several times.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

STRESSING CASE OF HIVES

...retired one evening and after sleeping ...couple of hours was awakened by a burning ...sensation all over the upper part of my ... It was just simply terrible and made ...impossible for me to sleep the rest of that ...so I had to sit up all night, changing ...position every couple of minutes. As the ...night went by it grew worse and soon I ...started to scratch myself. When daylight ...arrived I saw that my body was covered ...with large red marks. My face was also ...affected. I went to see a doctor. He told me ...I had the hives. He prescribed a medi... ...and also gave me some ointment. ...As the days went by I steadily grew ...worse, the marks changing from one part of ...the body to another. One evening by chance ...while looking over the papers I saw the Cuticura ...Remedies advertised. I immediately pro... ...some Cuticura Ointment and applied it ...that night. It seemed to ease my skin right ...away both. By persisting in using the Cuticura Ointment ...for a week and can say that it certainly was ...the most wonderful preparation I had ever used. It ...completely cured me, and I have not been ...troubled since." (Signed) William Water... ...129 E. 109th St., New York City, Dec. ...

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Send to "Cuticura," Dept. ... Boston, for a sample of each, post-free, ... page book on skin treatment.

CANCER IN WOMAN'S BREAST

BEGINS a small LUMP LIKE THIS and ALWAYS ...SONS DEEP in the ARMPIT AND KILLS QUICKLY

Will Give $1000 if I Fail to Cure

...to $1000 or Excel ...Other Dr. Living ...Knife or Pain— ...Pay Until Cured ...Written Guarantee ...X-Ray or other swindle. ...Day Painless Plaster ...Wonderful Discovery ...TUMOR, LUMP ...SORE on the ...LIP, FACE or BODY ...IT IS CANCER. ...HARD LUMP in WOMAN'S BREAST is CANCER ...very poisonous. 120-PAGE BOOK SENT ...FREE. Testimonials of Thousands CURED ...others failed. See or Write to Some...

CURED AT HOME

DR. & MRS. DR. CHAMLEE CANCER CURE FOR THE BOOK
AB 36 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
KINDLY MAIL this to SOMEONE with CANCER

FREE TO MEN
STRENGTH CAPSULES

...Weak, losing Vigor, but still ambitious to en... ...at once for HER-CU-LIN, giant Developer ...VITALITY. Full Proving Size Free to Try.

Oswald Co., 318-24 W. 42d St., N. Y.

FITS

I made a life-study of Fits, Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness and cured cases afflicted since childhood. I will PAY EXPRESSAGE on FREE TRIAL BOTTLE if you CUT OUT and RETURN this advertisement in your letter. Prompt relief guaranteed.

...dreds of testimonials on file. Give AGE and FULL PARTICULARS

DR. F. HARVEY HOOF, Box 556, Station N. New York

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous

I have in my possession a prescription for ...nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on ...by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of ...youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous ...men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every ...man who wishes to regain his manly powers and ...vitality, quickly and quietly, should have a ...copy. So I have determined to send a copy of ...my prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will ...write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who ...has made a special study of men and I am ...convinced it is the surest-acting combination ...for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor ...that ever was put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send ...them a copy in confidence so that any man ...anywhere who is weak and discouraged with ...repeated failures may stop drugging himself ...with harmful patent medicines, secure what I ...believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, ...and cure himself at home quietly and quickly.

I prize a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, ...1008 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I ...will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A ...great many doctors would charge $3.00 to $5.00 ...for merely writing out a prescription like this—but I send it entirely free.

IT'S EASIER TO HOMESTEAD NOW

The Federal Land Act Not So Rigorous on Settlers as Formerly.

Washington, Oct. 8.—Generous Uncle Sam for more than a century has been giving away homesteads in the West. Now his general land office has decided that in order to make these lands more attractive to the prospective settler he must make some concessions which will render them easier to acquire. The constant granting of homestead tracts, since the enactment of the Homestead Act, at which time the government gave away more than 123,540,355 acres, has exhausted most of the government land suitable for cultivation.

The latest report of the land office says there still remains to be disposed of in homestead, timber, coal, mineral and stone lands, 695,401,259 acres, in what are commonly known as "public lands states." One-quarter of these lands have been surveyed.

Restrictions Placed on Entries.

In order, then, to induce entries on the remaining lands, Congress recently passed a law providing that certain restrictions be placed on these entries in the way of cultivation and residence. One of the attractive features is the 3-year residence clause. This provides that in order to entitle a person to a patent on a homestead, it must be shown that he has resided on the farm three years. The limit formerly was five years. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are entitled to claim credit for the period of their military service.

Before the new act no specific amount of cultivation had been required respecting homestead entries made under the general law, that is, an entry of 160 acres. Under the revised statutes, however, a clause was interpreted by the Interior Department to mean that the entire tract should be "used in a husband-like manner" for a term of five years. The new law reduces the required area of cultivation to not less than one-sixteenth.

Can Go Five Months a Year.

The homtstead entryman can leave his home five months in a year. Owing to the work of the reclamation service vast areas of dry land are made suitable for cultivation. The reclamation service is now engaged in the construction of thirty enormous projects of reclamation. Since the establishment of the service in 1902 it has spent over $72,000,000.

The procedure for persons desiring to make a homestead entry as required by laws now in force prescribes that before the application for entry is made a personal inspection of the lands must be made to ascertain if they are suitable.

RHEUMATISM

I Gladly Send My Drafts which Are Relieving Thousands to every Sufferer.

TO TRY FREE

Just Send Your Name on a Postal

This offer in open to everyone—you'll get a Dollar Pair of Dyer's Magic Foot Drafts by return post, prepaid, on free trial. I can show you several thousands of letters from patients telling of extraordinary cures many after a lifetime of suffering, and after medicines and baths and everything else they could try had failed. How these simple but powerful Drafts' work to drive out pain causing impurities is carefully explained and illustrated in my free Book, which comes with the Drafts. After trying the Drafts, then if you are satisfied send me One Dollar, if not they cost you nothing, for I send them on free trial and accept your verdict. Address Frederick Dyer, Cor. Sec'y., W. B. 41, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Send no money—just your address. Write today.

Fred'k Dyer, Cor. Secy.

Private Advice for Men

Vitality Restored by New Method

The little book described below (which I gladly send free, sealed by mail, to any man or elderly man anywhere) contains in ...so beautifully illustrated pages, every... ...a man need know with regard to certain strictly personal subjects, and as a guide through his entire life, from the delicate period of youth, when wholesome advice is most needed, on through early manhood to ripe, vigorous, healthy old age. Over a million of these books have been thus distributed by me all over the world. Therefore, please use coupon below and get YOUR copy by return mail. SANDEN CO., DISTRIBUTERS.

Do you know, my friend, that there is a wonderful new way to apply a certain, great, natural FORCE to your body and by which you may, without effort, trouble or inconvenience, treat your own self in the privacy of your home for debility and lost vitality, without using a single drug or medicine? This great FORCE, as a restorer of vitality and as a means to overcome those weaknesses which result from indiscretions and unnatural practices, is today being used all over the civilized world, and I give it as my honest opinion, based upon a vast observation and study, that any man anywhere, who leads a decent, manly life and also applies this marvelous FORCE in a sensible and rational way, can without employing a single drug, be restored again to a state of perfect, rugged health and vigor, without a remaining ache, pain or weakness.

As we all know, these various debilitating weaknesses handicap a man in every condition of life, while, on the other hand, a perfect specimen of vigorous, robust, lusty manhood is ever admired by both women and men alike, while, of course, it is certainly only such a man who can attain the really great successes of life. Therefore, I say to you, no matter what your size, whether you are small or large, no matter what your occupation, no matter whether you are a college graduate or working on the farm or in the factory, no matter whether you are young or elderly, it is all a question of your vigor and your vitality, and if I can give you a good, abundant supply of this same great power of VITAL FORCE, then it is easy to believe that I can completely restore your vigorous health, can overcome the evil effects of past indiscretions so you will be exactly the same in your influence over people, exactly the same in your manly bearing as your manly, strong-nerved, warm-blooded fellows of your acquaintance.

With an idea of attaining all this for you, I recommend you to investigate a simple little VITALIZING APPLIANCE of my invention, which I am now sending out in great numbers for use by men everywhere who need new manly strength. This little VITALIZER is very light, weighing only several ounces, and can be worn without any one suspecting that you are wearing it. You buckle it on your body upon going to bed and take it off mornings. Some while you sleep it sends its wonderful power, which I call VITALITY or VITAL FORCE, into your blood, nerves and organs. Users say it takes pain and weakness out of the back upon one application, and further say 60 to 90 days' time is sufficient to restore a state of health, strength and vigor. I am not offering this VITALIZER here for sale, but want to first send for my book that you may learn all about the whole wonderful subject, and why I get such quantities of testimonials from users everywhere telling of results after drugs completely and utterly fail.

NOTE—With special attachments my VITALIZER is used by women as well as men for rheumatism, kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders, nervousness and general ill health. Please write for book today, or, if near by, I should like you to call. Hours—9 to 6. Sundays excepted.

MANLY MEN ARE THE WORLD'S POWER TODAY.

Use Coupon; Get Free Book

Remember, the little illustrated book which I send free, sealed by mail, as per coupon below, not only fully describes my VITALIZER, telling of a special offer by which you may get one on special terms for use in your own case, but contains a great fund of private advice for men, some good wholesome cautions, and a lot of general information that might be of value to you to the end of your days. Therefore, please write of call.

Dr. T.B. Sanden Co., 1261 Broadway New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your book as advertised, free, sealed.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

THE 1912 CROPS ARE STUPENDOUS

Agricultural Conditions Are the Most Wonderful in in History of U. S.

"Never in the history of agriculture of the United States and Canada," says Mr. Charles R. Erwin, president of Lord & Thomas, advertising agents, Chicago and New York, "have there been such bumper crops over the entire country and continent. Some of the facts given to us by the publishers who collect the data for our crop report, give the yields of different crops as so high that they seem exaggerated. We have taken special pains to see that the reports given to us were accurate."

In an interview with Mr. Erwin he stated that the general condition of the country was excellent. The only complaint the farmers have had is the scarcity of men. The country banks, especially, show a great increase in deposits; the farmers are buying automobiles in great numbers, and are especially active in purchasing new and modern machinery for harvesting their crops, and in improving farm and household equipment.

The gratifying fact proved by this Sixth Annual Lord & Thomas Crop Report is the well balanced distribution of farm production and consequent prosperity.

Ohio.

John F. Cunningham, of the Ohio Farmer, submits the following report: Owing to the increased area of oats and corn in Ohio and the surrounding states, this season, the greatest crop in history was harvested. The prospects are that this year's corn crop will be the greatest that has ever been gathered, and the condition is excellent.

The National Stockman, Pittsburg, Pa., further reports on Ohio: In Ohio and westward the winter wheat was not a heavy crop, though much better than was anticipated earlier. East of Ohio wheat was a fine crop. The oats crop is a record breaker. Never before have so many high yields been reported. Corn is a little late, but will make a good crop. More silos are being put up than in any previous year, which means that the corn crop will be better utilized and return more money to farmers than ever.

The hay crop is good, much larger than last year. Pastures have been and are luxuriant with abundant moisture the season has brought us. Grass and hay are highly important crops in this territory, which is devoted largely to the production of live stock and dairy products, and also a larger surplus of grain for market.

Fruits are generally plentiful, with exception of peaches. Prices for hogs and cattle are high; cattle particularly never returned more money to the producer than now. Horses also sell well. Lambs have made money for producers, but sheep are comparatively cheap. The wool clip is nearly all sold at considerably better figures than last year.

In Indiana and Illinois the same reports are made. Both corn and oats exceed any other year production. Not one state or territory in this vast country reports a loss in any cereal, while Canada joins in a like manner and gives the best report of her crops.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Oct. 8.	Close Oct. 7.
Wheat—					
Cash	1.00	....	1.08¾	1.09¾	1.08¾
Dec.	1.11	....	....	1.11⅝	1.10⅝
May	1.15	....	1.14⅞	1.15⅛	1.14⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	68	69½
Dec.	55⅛	....	....	55⅜	55
May	54⅝	....	....	54⅝	54¾
July	54⅜	....	....	55	54⅜
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35½	35½
Dec.	34⅜	....	....	34⅝	34½
May	36⅝	....	....	36¾	36½
Clover Seed—					
Cash	....	....	....	12.20	11.85
Oct.	11.95	....	....	12.20	11.85
Dec.	11.15	....	....	11.37½	11.05
March	11.20	....	....	11.37½	11.05
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	70½	70½
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	12.90	12.80
Oct.	....	....	....	12.90	12.80
Dec.	....	....	....	12.90	12.80
March	....	....	....	12.90	12.85
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	2.10	2.07½
Oct.	....	....	....	2.10	2.07½
Dec.	....	....	....	2.15	2.12½
March	....	....	....	2.27½	2.30

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	91⅛	91⅞	91¼	91⅜	91⅛
May	96	....	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝
July	93½	....	93⅛	93⅝	93⅜
Corn—					
Dec.	53⅝	53⅝	53¼	53½	53¼
May	52½	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜
July	52⅜	....	52⅛	52⅜	52⅛
Oats—					
Dec.	32¼	....	32¼	32½	32¼
May	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34½
July	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	34⅜

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	92½	92⅝	....	92⅞	92¼
May	96½	....	....	97	96⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	88⅞	88¼
May	....	....	....	94⅜	92⅞

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	88⅝	87⅝
May	....	....	....	93½	93⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Oct.	17.00	....	....	17.10	17.00
Jan.	19.07	19.70	19.45	19.67	19.67
May	19.02	....	18.95	19.10	19.12
Lard—					
Oct.	11.67	....	....	11.77	11.63
Jan.	11.12	11.20	11.07	11.17	11.12
May	10.62	10.67	10.55	10.65	10.60
Ribs—					
Oct.	10.95	....	10.90	10.95	10.91
Jan.	10.32	....	10.30	10.40	11.55
May	10.10	....	....	10.17	10.15

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 8.—(Wall street.)—Lower prices were the rule at the opening of today's stock market. Canadian Pacific declined a point with substantial fractional losses for New York Central, American Sugar, Amalgamated and various other issues. Opening dealings in Steel were at a nominal decline.

Western stocks and coal shares advanced sharply for a time, but the heaviness of steel discouraged buyers. The whole market weakened again when steel fell to 78⅝.

Stocks inclined towards betterment during the noon hour, under lead of Reading and Steel. Amalgamated Copper was shaded slightly on publication of the copper report showing a fairly large increase in supply of the metal for September.

Irregularity gave way to moderate heaviness in today's stock market with business in smaller volume. Recent pressure against Steel, Union Pacific, Reading and other leaders was renewed, all selling under yesterday's low quotations. Foreign news was again disquieting, as shown in London's market for our securities, some of which were weak. Practically the only stocks to reflect strength here were Wheeling & Lake Erie issues and one of the local traction group.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 31½@32c; solid pack, 30½@31c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 26½c; rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 27½c; dairy, prime, 25c; packing stock, 19c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16½@17c; New York state, 17¼c; brick, 19c; limburger, 19@20c; Swiss, domestic, 22c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 25c; extra fancy, 30c; current receipts, 27c.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12c; heavy and rough, 9½@10c; calves, 15c.

Chickens, live, 14@14¼c; broilers, 13@14c. Yearling lambs, 10@11c; prime sheep, 5@5c; spring lambs, 12c.

Steer Beef—Good, 13@15c; light, 8c and up; cow beef, 7@9c.

Heifers—7@10c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Butter steady; creameries, 26½@29c; dairies, 22½@27c. Eggs steady; receipts, 7,731 cases; at mark, cases included, 19@20c; ordinary firsts, 21c; firsts, 24c. Cheese steady; daisies, 17¼@17½c; twins, 16¾@17c; young Americas, 17¼@17½c; long horns, 17¼@17½c. Potatoes steady; receipts, 50 cars; Michigan, 42@45c; Minnesota, 40@43c; Wisconsin, 40@43c. Poultry—Alive steady; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 12c; springs, 13c. Veal steady, 9@14c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Oct. 8.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 31½@32c per pound; prints, 32½@33c; firsts, 29½@30½c; seconds, 28@28½c; process, extras, 29½@30c; firsts, 28½@29c; dairy, fancy, 26½@27c; do. choice, 24½@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 19¼@21c. Cheese—American while milk, fancy twins and flats, 18@19c a pound; do. choice, 17@17½c; brick, 18@19c; choice, 16@17c; Swiss, fancy, open, 23@24c; do. choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do. choice, 18c; block, 20@21c; imported, fancy, 32@33c; do. choice, 31@32c; hand cheese, Sbc 1 box; Roquefort, 45c lb. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 27c a dozen; do. seconds, 21c; refrigerator, extras, 25c; do. firsts, 23½c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 14@15c a pound; springers, 14@15c; spring ducks, 15@16c; geese, 12@14c; young turkeys, 17@19c. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes—Jobbing, best stock, 55@60c; bu.; choice, 45@50c bu.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 8.—Flour steady, with a fair trade. Wheat—Short covering on apprehensive political news from abroad higher Liverpool cables and predictions of wet weather northwest, resulted in a half cent advance in wheat early; December, 99⅞@99⅝c. Corn, firm; mess, $19.25@19.50. Beef, firm. Lard, strong; middle west, $12.10@12.20. Raw sugar, steady; Muscovado, 89 test, 3.64c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.14c; molasses, 89 test, 3.39c; refined, quiet. Petroleum, steady. Hay, steady. Hides, firm. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 23@24c; rejects, 16c.

Butter, firm; receipts 8,850 tubs; creamery, seconds, 26½@27½c; thirds, 24@24½c process seconds, 23@24c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 22@22½c; No. 3, 19@21c. Cheese, firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,409 boxes. Eggs, irregular and unchanged; receipts 10,706 cases. Live poultry weak; western chickens, 13@14½c; fowls, 13@14c; turkeys, 16c; dressed poultry dull; fresh killed, western chickens, 15@23c; fowls, 14@17c; turkeys, 16@17c.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Oct. 8.—Hog receipts fair with the market flooded with pigs. Market steady on good weight hogs. Light hogs 10c to 15c lower. Demand slow. Cattle steady.

Hogs—Selected heavy, $9.20@9.35; good mediums, $9.30@9.35; heavy yorkers, $9.10@9.20; light yorkers, $8.50@8.90; good mixed, $9.15@9.20; bulk of sales, $9.15@9.20; good pigs, $7.00@8.00; stags and roughs, $6.00@7.85.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 and up, $8.00@8.25; good to choice, $8.00@8.25; good fat, 1,050 to 1,200, $7.50@8.00; fair to good, 900 to 1,100, $5.50@6.50; common to light steers, $4.50@5.00; choice fat cows, $4.50@6.00; fair to good cows, $4.25@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@3.25; prime export bulls, $4.60@5.25; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bolognas, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.50@4.00; choice to fat heifers, $4.00@4.50; fair to good heifers, $5.50@6.00; fair to good feeders, $6.25@6.75; stockers, good to choice, $6.50@7.00; stockers, common to fair, $5.00@6.00; stockers, good to choice, $6.00@6.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Veal Calves—Choice to extra, $10.00@10.50; fair to good, $9.00@10.00; common to light, $8.00@9.00; heavy and fed, $6.00@7.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $1.50@2.50; yearlings, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.50@6.75.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market slow, steady; beeves, $5.50@11.00; Texas steers, $4.50@6.00; western steers, $5.75@8.50; stockers and feeders, $4.35@7.75; cows and heifers, $2.85@8.00; calves, $8.00@10.75. Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market slow, 5c lower; light, $8.60@9.25; mixed, $8.60@9.30; heavy, $8.40@9.25; rough, $8.40@8.65; pigs, $5.00@8.00; bulk of sales, $8.85@9.15. Sheep—Receipts, 45,000; market steady; native, $3.25@4.20; western, $3.40@4.20; yearlings, $4.25@5.35; lambs, native, $4.50@6.75; western, $4.75@6.90.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market steady. Calves—Receipts, 500; market steady. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,100; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; extreme heavies, $9.20; mediums, $9.20; Yorkers, $9.20; light Yorkers, $8.75; pigs, $8.00; roughs, $8.10; stags, $7.50.

The demand from shorts appeared to taper off toward the end of the first hour, and the market became weak and unsettled. Favorable private crop news from the south, and continued southern selling prices broke to a net loss of 2 or 3 points in consequence, and while the market rallied to about the closing figures of yesterday late in the forenoon, the tone remained more or less unsettled, as offerings showed a tendency to increase on the buying.

Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 90,000 bales, against 160,315 last week, and 160,021 last year. For the week, 450,000 bales, against 442,467 last week and 435,150 last year. Today's receipts at Galveston, 41,124 bales, against 42,895 last year; at New Orleans, 5,774 bales, against 6,263 last year, and at Houston, 31,823 bales, against 36,609 last year.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; heavies, $9.45; heavy Yorkers, $9.45; light Yorkers, $9.00; pigs, $8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; top sheep, $4.00; top lambs, $7.25. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $11.00.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 125; active and steady. Veal—Receipts, 100; active, $4.00@11.25. Hogs—Receipts, 4,800; active; heavy, $9.45@9.50; mixed, $9.35@9.45; Yorkers, $8.50@9.45; pigs, $8.25@8.35; roughs, $8.25@8.50; stags, $5.50@7.50; dairies and grassers, $9.00@9.30. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,400; sheep active and steady; lambs slow, $4.50@7.25.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Oct. 8.—A gradual decrease in the movement in domestic wool is reported, with values holding fairly steady. Some moderate sized transactions have been closed in Ohio quarter-blood at 30 cents. Fine washed delaine brings 34@35c.

A slight falling off in values in territory stock in original bags is reported, quotations ranging from 24 cents for Montana to 19 cents for Wyoming. Graded territory has been in light demand at 26 cents for Montana quarter-blood. Choice northern California wool brings 53 cents clean.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 8.—Cotton futures opened steady: October, 10.50c; December, 10.80c; January, 10.71c; March, 10.83c; May, 10.97c; July, 11.02c; August, 10.95c.

The cotton market opened steady at an advance of 7 to 9 points, and sold about 9 to 10 points above the closing figures of last night during the early trading on covering of shorts and support from spot houses. The market met a good deal of cotton on the advance and during the middle of the morning was unsettled, with prices 3 or 4 points off from the best. The South was quite a heavy seller during the first hour.

The demand from shorts appeared to taper off toward the end of the first hour, and the market became weak and unsettled. Favorable private crop news from the south, and continued southern selling prices broke to a net loss of 2 or 3 points in consequence, and while the market rallied to about the closing figures of yesterday late in the forenoon, the tone remained more or less unsettled, as offerings showed a tendency to increase on the buying.

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PARALYSIS

Conquered at last. Write for proof of cures. Advice free. Dr. Chase's Blood and Nerve Tablets does it. Dr. Chase, 224 North Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rheumatism Cured

Prescription sent ABSOLUTELY FREE of charge that will Cure and case of Rheumatism. Address C. C. SUTTON, 2651 Orchard Av., Los Angeles, Cal.

BED WETTING

Lack of Control of Water in Children. SOS BOX 707 FREE C. H. ROWAN CO., Dept 34, CHICAGO

ADVERTISEMENT

What THIS Man Has DONE!

THREE men will be voted for in November for President of the United States.

Two of them are filling the air from Maine to California with their clamor for "a change," and with their rainbow promises of what *they will do* if they are elected.

Mr. Taft simply points you to the record of the past three years and says, "That is what *I have done*. Shall I keep on doing it? How will '*a change*' help YOU?"

Let us see just *what* Mr. Taft *has done*. And what it would *mean* to get "a change."

* * *

From YOUR standpoint and that of your family, the most important law passed during Mr. Taft's administration is the tariff law.

The Tariff Board, and the maximum and minimum provision, alone make this the most useful and notable tariff law in our history,

By the work of a Tariff Board the tariff is taken out of politics, and made---what it should be---a strictly scientific, prosperity-developing measure. Instead of business and labor being batted to and fro, now up, now down---a mere plaything of politics---the Tariff Board provides for steady, even progress, with tariff changes made according to a sane, common-sense business method. Careful, exact investigation takes the place of guess work, and "hit-and-miss" experiment.

This is *Mr. Taft's plan*. The plan he has been fighting for, and which *he alone* can be depended on to keep in force.

The maximum and minimum clause in the tariff bill---*put there by Mr. Taft*---simply means that we are able to make favorable trade arrangements with those foreign countries that will give *us* special privileges on *our* manufactures. By its use our foreign trade has reached---since the tariff law was passed---the *highest point ever known* in the history of the country.

Now, what does this mean to YOU?

It means that it insures "good times" instead of "hard times." It means that there is plenty of work instead of millions of idle men. It means that YOU have a steady job, at good and increasing wages; that YOUR family is well fed, well clothed; and that in spite of prices being higher than they were a few years ago YOU are living better, and have more comforts and pleasures than you ever had.

Mr. Taft knew what he was about when he signed that tariff bill. He *knew* that the Tariff Board, which he had proposed, would take the tariff out of politics and put it on a sane, common-sense, business basis for all time. He *knew* that the maximum and minimum clause would very soon tremendously increase our foreign trade. Just as it *has done*.

He was brave enough to do what was *right* and *best* and trust to the good common sense of the American people to find out---*by actual results*---the benefits it brought.

It is not *perfect*---but under Mr. Taft, defective sections will be corrected, promptly and effectively. That is just what the Tariff Board is *for*---to *make it better*. Not rashly and recklessly, but carefully and gradually, without disturbing the prosperity of the country.

* * *

Mr. Taft has done more to control the "trusts" than any other President. There have been forty-five indictments of illegal trusts *in a little over three years*. In the seven and one-half years of the *last* administration there were twenty-five.

To pat the trusts on the back and ask them to "be good" is quite as useless as to try to put them all in jail. Mr. Taft's method is different from either of these---*it is solving the problem*, quietly and surely.

You have Mr. Taft to thank for the Postal Savings Bank and for the Parcels Post. We tried for many years to get these great benefits. Since Mr. Taft has been President they have *both* been secured.

By government inspection of corporations, and by the corporation tax, an income of thirty million dollars a year is raised. And by introducing "Taft methods" of economy and efficiency into the running of the government thirty-five millions a year more has been saved. Credit *Mr. Taft with a saving of sixty-five million dollars a year!*

A lot of money used to be needed every year to pay the shortage in the Post Office Department. But since Mr. Taft has been President *he* has made the Post Office Department self-sustaining *for the first time in the history of the country.*

It was Mr. Taft who planned international arbitration which would have hastened the day when war will cease, and armies and navies be *no longer needed*. Only a hostile political minority stood in his way and in the way of its success.

Wu Ting Fang---that great Chinese statesman---says that President Taft did more than any other one man to help create the Republic of China.

Mr. Taft---by his wise and quiet methods---turned a threatened Japanese trouble into a new treaty of peace and friendship.

And don't forget how Mr. Taft avoided, in his quiet way, a serious row with Russia into which we were being forced by a few political schemers; and how the Panama Canal has been pushed rapidly toward completion without a hint of "graft" or scandal; or the way in which great irrigation projects in the West have been aided and extended; or how Mr. Taft has destroyed thousands of "bucket shops" and "get-rich-quick" swindles; and how the terrible "white slave" traffic has been given a death-blow: and a Bureau of Mines established to prevent mine accidents and safeguard and assist miners.

All these---and *many more* splendid things---have been done by William Howard Taft in his quiet, careful, modest way, without blow or bluster, and without any attempt to turn them all into *glory for himself*.

A progressive "doer" is much more useful to a nation than a progressive "talker."

* * *

What would a change mean to YOU?

It would change *certain* prosperity, busy mills and factories, and plenty of work, for *probably* the same conditions that existed the year before Mr. Taft became President. And it *might* bring back the misery of 1893, when we discovered that it makes no difference how *cheap* a thing is, if *we have no money* with which to buy it!

Do you want to *risk* that AGAIN?

Do you want to keep on getting that sixty-five millions a year that *Mr. Taft has saved* for you and other taxpayers? Or do you want to go back to the days of extravagance and waste?

Do you want Mr. Taft and his common-sense, businesslike Tariff Board, that will *forever stop* all this tariff disturbance? Or do you want a "change" to a President who either *cares nothing at all about the tariff*, like the third term candidate who for seven and a half years *absolutely ignored* the needs and wishes of the people, or to one that *will kick the whole thing to pieces*, blindly and recklessly, like the Democratic candidate and his party promise to do?

Have a care, friend! Have a care!

It is easier to blast than to build, easier to kill than to cure!

It is better to be SAFE than to be SORRY!

Remember what this man HAS DONE!

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CHARLES D. HILLES, Chairman. JAMES B. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Buy Standard Telephones

Use the same judgment in purchasing a telephone as in buying a horse. Just because the price is low, don't risk buying one that may "go lame" in a few months—buy the kind that will give satisfactory service for years—the reliable

Western Electric
Rural Telephones

—the standard for rural service. They are designed by the same engineers—made in the same factory and with the same care—as the world-famous "Bell" Telephones. This is conclusive proof of highest quality.

Write today for booklet No. 119, cover-full of valuable information.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Manufacturers of the 6,000,000 "Bell" Telephones

New York	Chicago	Kansas City	San Francisco	Montreal
Buffalo	Milwaukee	Oklahoma City	Oakland	Toronto
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Richmond	Cincinnati	Denver	Houston	Vancouver
Atlanta	Indianapolis	Omaha	Seattle	Edmonton
Savannah	Saint Louis	Salt Lake City	Portland	

EQUIPMENT FOR EVERY ELECTRICAL NEED

ROOSEVELT MAKES SWEEPING DENIALS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Washington, Oct. 4.—"I asked no man to contribute to the campaign fund when I was elected President of the United States, and I wish to reiterate that Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou both assured me that no promise had been made as a return for any contribution.

"Neither they nor any one else having authority asked me to act or refrain from acting in any matter while I was President, because any contribution had been made or withheld.

"Gentlemen, could I put it more sweepingly?"

In these words Col. Roosevelt summarized his testimony today at the close of the first part of his hearing before the Clapp committee of the senate investigating campaign funds. He resumed the witness chair when the committee returned after luncheon.

Ask for No Contributions.

The colonel specifically denied that he ever asked for contributions to his 1904 campaign fund; or that he had known of any contribution by J. P. Morgan.

To those unequivocable statements Col. Roosevelt added again that he had ordered the return to the Standard Oil Co. of any contribution it might have made in 1904; that he had been assured by George B. Cortelyou "only yesterday" that he knew of no such contribution and that he did not believe Cornelius N. Bliss had ever demanded a contribution from John D. Archbold or from any corporation by any methods of extortion.

Col. Roosevelt did not deny that corporations had contributed to the 1904 campaign. He said his letters and published statements had always acknowledged that fact, but he specified that no such contributions had ever been obtained under any suggestion that the administration would reward the givers with special favors.

In Perfect Health.

The Progressive candidate for President was a forceful and emphatic witness. Although direct from a campaign tour of many weeks, he appeared in perfect health, and his testimony was punctuated by vigorous slaps upon the arm of his chair and his knees. For two hours he talked and was interrupted but a half dozen times with questions.

Senator Paynter called attention to Col. Roosevelt's telegram of October 27, 1904, to Mr. Cortelyou, asking that the Standard Oil contribution be returned "without delay."

"Did you understand there had been a delay?" asked Senator Paynter.

"I couldn't get any reply to my letters," said Col. Roosevelt.

"Mr. Cortelyou was out west, I think."

"Have you believed all these years that the Standard Oil contribution was not made?" asked Senator Paynter.

"Cortelyou told me that; and Mr. Bliss told Mr. Loeb that; and only the other day Mr. Cortelyou told me that he had been informed by Mr. Bliss that no contribution had been made by the Standard Oil Co.

"I had an explicit understanding with Mr. Bliss and Mr. Cortelyou," said Roosevelt, "that no money was to be accepted if any kind of condition were expressed or implied as to its receipts and that no money was to be spent in any improper way, such as the buying of votes.

Senator Paynter asked what Col. Roosevelt meant by saying no money was to be accepted with a condition "implied."

Col. Roosevelt hesitated and moment and said:

"Such a condition as Mr. Archbold indicated." He explained that he considered Mr. Archbold's statements indicated an "implication" of some understanding.

"That $100,000 from Mr. Morgan probably meant less to him than the $20 I received from the lady who was a bookkeeper in Cleveland or the $1 from the widow of a veteran in a soldier's home," explained the colonel.

The spectators applauded vigorously as Colonel Roosevelt entered the room followed by a secretary lugging a big valise filled with papers. The colonel took his place in the witness chair, and the secretary, with the big grip between his knees seated himself beside him.

Senator Clapp asked Colonel Roosevelt if his attention had been called to certain statements made by John D. Archbold.

"It has," replied Colonel Roosevelt, tersely.

Senator Clapp asked the colonel what he knew about the Archbold contribution at the time it was said to have been made. The colonel asked permission to include in his answer the letter he sent to Chairman Clapp, already published, denying that he knew of any Standard Oil contribution to the 1904 campaign at the time it was made.

Hundred Thousand Letters.

"In the first place, gentlemen," he said, "since I was elected governor of New York, that was about 14 years ago, I have written and signed about 100,000 letters, so it is not possible at once to recall all the letters I have written on any given subject.

"Looking through my letter books since I wrote my recent letter to Senator Clapp, I have found two other letters bearing on the subject of campaign contributions. One was the letter to Cornelius N. Bliss in 1906, which I understand was recently given to your committee; the other a letter written to George R. Sheldon in 1908."

Colonel Roosevelt turned to his assistant to ask for his letter book. The Colonel finally found the letter he sought, and stepping down from the witness chair, handed it to Senator Clapp, who had it placed in the record as an exhibit. At the chairman's request Col. Roosevelt read the letter dated September 21, 1908, and addressed to George R. Sheldon, treasurer of the Republican national committee. It was practically as follows:

"I am informed that you or some one on behalf of the national committee had been soliciting contributions from corporations, particularly John D. Archbold and the Standard Oil Company. If this is true I wish to enter a vigorous protest and say that not only should such contribution be refused, but that if made it should immediately be returned."

The letter set forth that "four years ago Mr. Cortelyou refused all contributions," from corporations which were being prosecuted or were likely to be prosecuted and that Colonel Roosevelt wished the same course followed in the 1908 campaign."

Col. Roosevelt real also the letter of October 26, 1904, to Chairman George B. Cortelyou in which he directed that if any money had been contributed by the Standard Oil company or John D. Archbold, it should be returned at once. This letter, he said, had been referred to and partly quoted in his recent letter to Senator Clapp. It was an emphatic declaration to Mr. Cortelyou that "we cannot under any circumstance afford to take a contribution that might be construed as placing us under an obligation."

Colonel Roosevelt said he had also found that on October 27, 1904, he had sent an "extra telegram" to Chairman George B. Cortelyou, which he had only recently found. It was sent from Oyster Bay and referred to his letter to Mr. Cortelyou, demanding return of the Standard Oil contribution.

"FORGERIES" ARE EXPLAINED

Hearst Editor Says Photographs Were Dim—Had Copies Made.

New York, Oct. 3.—Sewell Haggard, editor of Hearst's Magazine, replying to the charge made by Collier's Weekly that the Archbold letters recently printed in the former publication were forgeries, says:

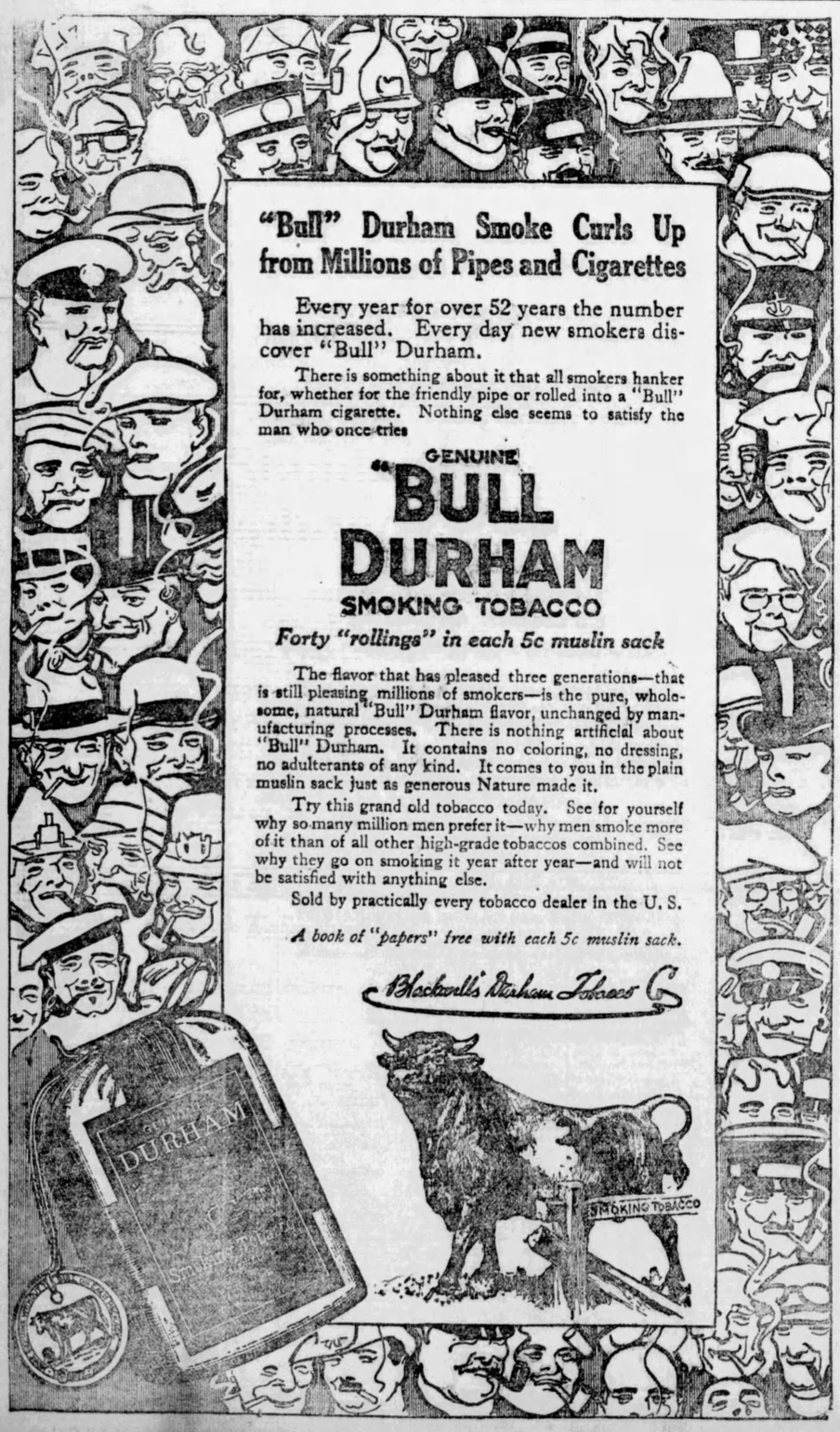
"The matter is simple enough. When we came to reproduce for publication the photographs we have of the original letters we found that they did not show up with sufficient clearness. Accordingly I had typewritten copies made of the bodies of the letters. There is nothing unusual about it. It is customary in making facsimilies to treat documents this way in order to make them readable in print."

"One point I want to make clear is that Mr. Hearst did not know that the photographs of the Standard Oil letters had been rewritten on a typewriter before the engravings were made. That is simply one of the details of getting out the magazine, and Mr. Hearst had nothing to do with the details. I am the only one responsible for that.

"Much is made by Collier's of the fact that the signatures of John D. Archbold are identical. You must remember that these letters are from Archbold's copies of his correspondence. I have only seen the photographs, but from them I gather that Archbold had had copies of his letters rubber stamped with his signature before he filed them."

Mr. Haggard said that so far as he knew Mr. Hearst possessed only photographs of the letters he had published and not the original letters.

Before the campaign closes it may give us a medley something like this: "Onward, Christian Soldiers, There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."



"Bull" Durham Smoke Curls Up from Millions of Pipes and Cigarettes

Every year for over 52 years the number has increased. Every day new smokers discover "Bull" Durham.

There is something about it that all smokers hanker for, whether for the friendly pipe or rolled into a "Bull" Durham cigarette. Nothing else seems to satisfy the man who once tries

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5c muslin sack

The flavor that has pleased three generations—that is still pleasing millions of smokers—is the pure, wholesome, natural "Bull" Durham flavor, unchanged by manufacturing processes. There is nothing artificial about "Bull" Durham. It contains no coloring, no dressing, no adulterants of any kind. It comes to you in the plain muslin sack just as generous Nature made it.

Try this grand old tobacco today. See for yourself why so many million men prefer it—why men smoke more of it than of all other high-grade tobaccos combined. See why they go on smoking it year after year—and will not be satisfied with anything else.

Sold by practically every tobacco dealer in the U. S.

A book of "papers" free with each 5c muslin sack.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco

FOUR AMERICANS SLAIN IN BATTLE

U. S. Marines Take City from Rebels in Nicaragua and Lose Four Men.

Washington, Oct. 5.—A dispatch from Rear Admiral Southerland late today gives the names of the four marines killed in the fight with Nicaraguan rebels and announces that Lieutenant Colonel Long with 1,000 men and blue jackets from the cruisers California and Colorado are moving on Leon, the remaining rebel stronghold.

The marines killed in yesterday's fight were Privates Babbitts, Durham, McGill and Pollard. The seven marines wounded will recover.

Admiral Southerland's dispatch said: "Barranca's and second hill taken by marines and blue jackets at daybreak after a gallant assault. Massaya later taken by government forces and starving inhabitants relieved. Insurrectionists losses were heavy."

Washington, Oct. 5.—Four American marines were killed and six wounded yesterday when the American forces took the town of Coyotepe from the Nicaraguan rebels, according to a cablegram received early today by Minister Castrillo, from Chamorro, minister of foreign affairs of Nicaragua.

The cablegram to Minister Castrillo, dated Managua, October 4, was as follows:

Taken by Assault.

"Masaya taken today by assault. We had 100 dead, 200 wounded. Americans early took coyotepe with four dead and six wounded. Correa simultaneously took Barranca. Zeledon fled with followers and was captured eight leagues from Masay, wounded, and died later. Today I visited the American legation to express deepest sympathy for marines' death. Granada municipality requests marines' bodies for burial at that city. I beg you express department of state my deep sympathy.

"Minister of Affairs Chamorro."

Zeledon, spoken of in the cablegram, is a rebel general, a Hondurian, in the employ of Mena, the fallen dictator, recently captured and taken to Panama for exile.

Not at War.

Though the lives of American marines have been lost and others have been wounded in what appears to have been one of the most sanguinary battles fought in Central America in many years, yet technically the United States is not engaged in war as defined by the state department, the status of the relations between the United States and Nicaragua is one of friendship. What Rear Admiral Southerland has done in attacking the Nicaraguan rebels is declared to have been purely in pursuance of a duty imposed upon the navy many times in the stormy history of Central America—that of forcibly protecting American lives and property as well as of the citizens of European nations. The admiral has strictly refrained from intervening in any way between the factions in Nicaragua and has confined himself entirely to opening up railway communication and maintaining it free from interruption that the large foreign element scattered through the Nicaraguan towns might be able to receive food.

JOHN L. IS NOW A FARMER

Once Champion Pugilist Is Successfully Battling With Soil.

Boston, Oct. 7.—John L. Sullivan, one time world's champion heavyweight boxer, is credited with producing some of the prize crops of the West Abington farming section. He declares that with the numerous improvements he intends to install this winter, his farm will be a model of scientific agriculture.

"I am back to mother earth for keeps," he declared to a delegation of his old sporting friends who visited him yesterday, "and hope to spend the rest of my days on this place. No more Bohemian life, with its bright lights. You can bet your last dollar on that."

FIVE BIG PAPERS $1.60.

The Weekly Blade, Twice-a-Week Republic of St. Louis, the oldest, biggest and best semi-weekly in the U. S.; Farm Progress, the biggest semi-monthly farm paper printed; Woman's World, a fine illustrated woman's monthly magazine—all four 1 year each each and a five-year subscription to Philadelphia Farm Journal, the world's greatest monthly farm paper, will be sent to any address for $1.60. All orders must be sent to St. Louis Republic, St. Louis, Mo. Advertisement.

B ythe Italian ministry of agriculture, industry and commerce 39,300 lire ($7,585) is to be expended in premiums by way of encouraging the construction of modern improved farm houses and other farm buildings in certain provinces of Italy.

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoke-like remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.—Advertisement.

TEN CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH

St. Bernard, Que., Oct. 2.—The ten children of Alexander Gravel, of this place, were burned to death today.

Gravel and his wife left their home last evening and returning early today foun dit in flames. They were unable to aid the children, whose deaths they witnessed. The children ranged in age from 18 months to 15 years.

Ten years ago pork was 30 per cent cheaper than beef in Hungary. Now it costs as much as veal, which is the highest priced staple meat on sale in that country. This advance in price is due in part to the ravages of hog cholera.

TITANIC CLAIMS PUT AT $92,000

Amounts Asked for Go Into Millions, but Court Limits Liability.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, limited, owners of the foundered Titanic, have been adjudged by the United States district court to be liable for about $92,000 worth of all the claims registered against them as the result of the appalling steamship disaster of April 15 last. These claims for the loss of life and property, due to the sinking of the Titanic, aggregate over a million dollars.

Federal court Justice Hough late yesterday afternoon signed the petition filed by Burlingham, Montgomery and Beecher, proctors for the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, in an action brought by the latter concern for the limitation of liability. In this petition the owners of the Titanic contend that they should not be held responsible for any portion of the aggregate claims beyond the amount of the company's interest in the lost ship.

In support of their contention, the petitioners say that when the Titanic went down, vessel, cargo, personal effects of passengers and crew, the mails and everything connected with her, with the exception of fourteen lifeboats and their equipment, became a total loss.

The value of these lifeboats is estimated in the petition at $4,520. The freight money earned for the transportation of cargo, carried by the Titanic on her fateful trip is placed at $2,073.13, while the prepaid passage money amounts to $85,212.41. Of this money actually realized by the petitioners prom the first and last cruise of the vessel, $2,650.91, was spent in the transportation of survivors. Exclusive of this latter amount, therefore, the entire aggregate value of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's interest in the wrecked steamship is placed by the petition at exactly $91,805.54.

On these grounds the petition asks exemption from "liabilities, losses, damages, injuries and destruction occasioned or incurred by the collision and sinking of the liner" beyond the amount of the company's interest in the Titanic.

It is anticipated that the ruling of the United States district court will bring down a deluge of protests from those personally interested in the results of the damage suits against the Titanic's owners. Those well versed in federal court procedure predict that granting of the petition will be carried to the United States court of appeals.

RICH WOMAN CHASES PEDDLER

In Auto She Pursues Man Who Cheated Her.

New York, Oct. 1.—Armed with a warrant, Mrs. Ethel Andrews, a wealthy resident of Staten Island, spent six hours yesterday and covered 35 miles by automobile in search of a peddler whom she charged with selling her a short weight bushel of potatoes.

"It is men of this kind that are responsible for the high cost of living," she declared when she personally led her prisoner to a magistrate last night, "and I propose to see that he is brought to justice. He sold me a bushel of potatoes which weighed only 37 pounds instead of 60 pounds required by law."

THIS WILL INTEREST MANY.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, neuralgia or kidney trouble, will send their address to him at 709 Carney building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give; only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success. —Advertisement.

GREATEST FLEET IS ASSEMBLED

123 U. S. Fighting Ships Gather in New York Harbor.

New York, Oct. 7.—The greatest naval review ever seen in the western hemisphere will take place here this week. The program extends from today to Oct. 15, when 123 vessels of the fleet will pass in review before the President and then proceed to sea, there to disperse to their various "home" ports.

Augmented by newer dreadnoughts and by numerous other units which were not built or available at the time of the last review, the coming mobilization of the navy's strength in Atlan tic waters will much surpass the review of a year ago. It will be the largest fleet that any nation has ever assembled within a harbor, far exceeding the strength of the fleet which the German emperor recently reviewed, and surpassed only by the one which Great Britain mobilized a short time ago off Spithead, an open roadstead.

Gunboat Dolphin to Be Present.

But the iron clad battleships of that nation had bombarded Alexandria many years before the little gunboat Dolphin, senior vessel of our new navy, had ever been thought of. This little craft will be in the review, as will be the two junior members of the modern navy, the dreadnoughts Arkansas and Wyoming, newest of the new navy, which will make their first appearance in these waters at the time of the review. Either one could almost hoist the Dolphin on her davits and either one could destroy an ocean full of them.

To the battleships already in commission will be added the six which are now in reserve. The navy department found some difficulty in managing these craft, as the navy is almost recruited up to its authorized strength. Then the department bethought itself of its naval militia and the problem was solved. The militia of the great lakes were enlisted for a period of ten days. Under their own officers they have come from Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Duluth. Advices received by the department show that the reserves are enthusiastic over the prospect of having even so short a term as ten days in the regular service.

Eighteen Types of Craft.

Eighteen different types of war craft will be represented in the mobilization. There will be thirty-one battleships, of which eight will be of the dreadnought type. Four of the new type of armored cruisers will be here, and keeping them company will be the three racers of the scout class, vessels endowed with a speed sufficient to enable them to overtake any merchant vessel now afloat.

Twenty-four destroyers will be in line, as will sixteen torpedo boats, in their bottle green paint and near them will be ten submarines. In contrast to these little craft will be the giant colliers, Orion and Cyclope, vessels of 20,000 tons; the Vulcan and Hector, two other new colliers, but of smaller tonnage, along with four others of the fuel supplying type.

In addition to the numerous gunboats and converted yachts will be a fleet of twenty vessels of special type, these including a torpedo practice ship, a mine layer, supply, hospital, repair and ammunition ships, two submarine tenders, and a destroyer tender.

Total Tonnage of 741,590.

The full roster of the review will include ships with a total tonnage of 741,590. Last year there were ninety-eight vessels of all classes in the naval review on the Hudson river. These included twenty-four battleships, two armored cruisers, two cruisers, twenty-two destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, eight submarines, three tenders to the torpedo fleet, four gunboats, nine miscellaneous vessels, eight colliers, one oil tanker, and three tugs. These vessels had a total displacement of 576,634 tons.

The Shake colony near Ashton, Fla., has grown a pineapple weighing 12 pounds and five ounces. With this pineapple and others nearly approaching its size the Shakers have taken most of the prizes at county and state fairs for the finest pineapples.

During the first quarter of 1912 Curacao exported 30,692 dozen of jipijapa straw hats, invoiced at $91,126. The increased sale over previous years is due to great improvement in their quality bought by the colonial government school of instruction, whose director visits homes all over the island instructing the braiders.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

BE AN EXPERT Detective and Investigator. Many waiting positions at big pay. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. B 39, Chicago.

$50.00 to $100.00 A MONTH For spare time—Experience not needed. Want active man each locality. Introduce us to friends. Benefits for sickness, injury, death. Write for Cash-Bonus offer. The I-L-U 749, Covington, Ky.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B102, Milwaukee, Wis.

BE A TRAINED NURSE—Earn $21 Weekly. Our Home Study Course prepares you in three months. Free catalogue. Rochester Nurses' Institute, 972, Rochester, N. Y.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O, Rehoboth, Delaware.

AGENTS WANTED.

$2.50 PER DAY paid man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. J. S. Ziegler Co., 443 X Dearborn Street, Chicago.

AGENTS—We want a man or woman in each town and city to do special advertising and will pay $2.00 per day or 20c per hour to those who have spare time. The work is easy and pleasant. We pay 40% extra commission on sales. Experienced canvassers can make $5.00 or more daily profit. Best Mfg. Co., 89 Broad St., Providence, R. I.

MANUFACTURER of popular brand linen heel and toe guaranteed hosiery wants agents to sell direct to consumers. Pechman earned $186.20 in five days. Exclusive territory. Credit. Send for particulars. C. Parker Mills, 726 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Have you a few hours daily? We want a man, woman, boy or girl in each town and vicinity to demonstrate our novelties in homes, hotels and business houses. Pocket samples. If this work is objectionable DON'T ANSWER. Experience or capital unnecessary. We furnish everything. An hour's work shows dollar or more daily earned in SPARE time. Just risk postal with 3 references. EVERGRIP CO. (Dept. N.), 20 Warren St., New York.

Wanted Agents, sell rich looking imported 36 x 68 rugs, $1 each. R. H. Carter, Milan, Tenn., sold 115 in four days. His profit $51.00. You can do as well. Write for sample offer and unique selling plan; exclusive territory. Condon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

HELP WANTED.

RELIABLE men—women sell forkola by leaving with each family on trial. Every trial means sale. Profit $2 to $3 daily. Credit given. The Bacorn Co., Elmira, N. Y.

BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS. Hundreds of dollars have been made by successful writers. WE PAY 50 per cent of profits if successful. Send us your original Poems, Songs or Melodies today, or write for Free Particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 209, Washington, D. C.

Men and women wanted for government positions; $90 month; annual vacations; short hours; no 'layoffs'; common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Send postal immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. G-32, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free booklet. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

FREE FARMS—600,000 acres government land in Arkansas for homesteading; where located and how secured shown in our 1913 booklet; sent postpaid for 25c. H. D. Glass, Dept. B, Harrison, Ark.

140 ACRES, $40 per acre. Good soil, level, 9-roomed house, fair barns, painted; main inch tile laid. L. Abell, Cortland, Ohio.

FARMS, sixty acres and upwards, good soil, high altitude, fine for live stock, fruit, oats, maize, cotton, potatoes; titles guaranteed; easy terms. Dr. Parsons, Owner, San Angelo, Texas.

FARMS AND LANDS.

THE WALLA WALLA VALLEY has never experienced a cyclone, tornado, hurricane or blizzard, and they are unknown. Abundant opportunities for successful investments. Write for information regarding fruit growing, truck gardening, dairying and poultry raising. Ask for beautiful free illustrated booklet K. Commercial Club, Walla Walla, Wash.

Investigate the fertile northwest United States. Excellent land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, adjacent to Northern Pacific Ry.—obtainable at prices. These lands under the "Stars and Stripes" are in the best developed section of the Northwest and are as productive as any on the continent. See what YOUR OWN HOME COUNTRY has to offer; star near home markets; quick transportation; close to good neighbors and good schools; no isolated places. Free U. S. government homestead land regulations; only 3 years to prove up; state land on easy terms; deeded land at low prices and on easy payment plan. Climate fine for man, beast and crops. Big money in vegetables, grains, alfalfa, fruits, cattle, dairying, poultry, hogs. Write quick for free illustrated literature, saying what state most interests you and list of reliable local dealers. Ask about low rate Homeseekers excursions. L. J. Bricker, General Immigration Agent, 104 Northern Pacific Bldg., Saint Paul, Minn.

Rare bargains in partly improved farms and hay ranches, well watered, fenced, buildings, near railroads and good towns. Soil rich loam that grows large crops, timothy, clover, alfalfa, all small grains, etc. Any size wanted. Price $5 per acre up; easy terms. Large colonization tracts $1.25 per acre. Investigate. Tipton & Co., Hope, Idaho.

REAL ESTATE.

OPENING SALE SUBURBAN LOTS at League City Heights On-the-Interurban, midway between the two great seaport cities of the South—Houston and Galveston. New interurban just completed, station on property; forty trains will be made by early buyers of real estate. Beautiful suburban homesites, 50 x 100 feet, League City has 1,600 population, three railroads and interurban; 50 trains daily in and out of cities. Buy now before prices advance and while values just beginning to increase along the interurban. Suburban property near cities best investment in South; $17,000,000.00 spent here on new buildings past two years. First lots only $40 each. Terms $2 cash and $2 monthly. Send $2 now and get choice location or write at once for illustrated literature. Address Galveston-Houston Interurban Land Co., 942 Union National Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.

POULTRY

Poultry Paper, 44-124 Page Periodical. Up to date, tells all you want to know about care and management of poultry, for pleasure or profit; four months for 10c. Poultry Advocate, Dept. 9, Syracuse, N. Y.

Young people never seem to take much interest in the discovery of a so-called elixir of life.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Our free booklet X-1022 tells how. Write today—now. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

FREE! $2,350 Cash, Jewelry, Suits, Diamonds, $50 a week as special piano manager in your town. Take orders for our suits. Expenses paid. **Paragon Tailoring Co.,** Dept. 5097, Chicago.

HEIRS Wanted, 50,000 estates unclaimed. Free facts in booklet M. Send stamp. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

LADIES---FREE DINNER SET of 31 pieces given to you if you join our Dish Club within 20 days. Club limited to 450 members. **WON'T COST YOU ONE CENT TO JOIN.** We also give you **EVERY PRESENT** with Dinner Set, free of all cost or work of any kind. Simply send us your name and ask for **BOTH PRESENTS. MGR. DISH CLUB,** Dept. N, Topeka, Kan.

I Will Lend You a Victor Talking Machine

so you may find out what a wonderful entertainer it is before sending me one cent for it. Then when you've decided to buy it I will make the terms of payment so light that you'll hardly realize you're paying for it. You don't have to promise to buy and you don't have to send me a cent of money to borrow the machine. Send for

MY FREE TRIAL AND EASY PAYMENT PLAN

The Victor carries right into your home the world's most famous singers, bands, orchestras, pianists, violinists, elocutionists, speakers, comedians—people you would pay many dollars to hear if you could even get near them. Do not compare the Victor or the Victrola with the old machines of any other kind—reproduction of sound is perfect and clear without squeak or wheeze. Now, *write me to-day* for catalogs of Victors and Victrolas, and records and complete information about my free trial offer and *easy payment plan.*

PETER GOODWIN, Pres. Goodwin Merc. Co., 1005 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

$2.50 GUARANTEED 10 YEARS

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Rich watches, we will send this genuine 10 year guaranteed 20 Year Case watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $2.50. The case is double hunting style, heavily gold plated and gold finished throughout. The movement is of standard American make. Richly jeweled, quick train lever escapement, adjusted to temperature, and is marvelously correct timekeeper and is guaranteed for 10 years. Send this advertisement with $2.50 and watch will be sent to you by return mail postpaid. State if ladies' or gents' watch wanted. Genuine Elgins or Waltys furnished if preferred. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $2.50 today. Address

R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO

YOUR RHEUMATISM CURED OR NOT ONE CENT COST

Absolute Written GUARANTEE

No medicine. Lee Electric Shoe Insoles produce mild electric current that draws rheumatic poison from the blood. Tones and vitalizes whole system. Thousands of testimonials from all classes of people. Low cost. Send for FREE TREATISE.

Lee Electric Insole Co. Box 104 Greenville, Pa.

SKUNK We buy Skunk, Mink, Muskrat and all other raw furs at highest market prices, and give liberal assortments and "A square deal" to everyone. Price-list free.

M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N. Y., Dept. 17

SALESMEN WANTED

Who Can Furnish Team and Wagon To sell on commission to farmers, the best and largest line of Medicines, Stock Foods, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations on the market, and under the most liberal contract—salesmen making from $100 to $300 per month clear of expense. We start you in a paying business without your investing one dollar, if you can furnish a team and wagon. Write us today. Address, EDGAR ROBERTS MANUFACTURING CO., 2188 Walnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

MAKE $21.00 NEXT SATURDAY

Easy money—just waiting for you. Hurry, write today. Get free particulars and sworn proof about this startling new invention. Sell the **MARVEL VAPORIZER** for coal oil lamps. Makes common lamp a vapor lamp. No mantles to break. No smoke or smell. Brilliant white light. Cuts down oil bills. Don't break chimneys. Lasts as long as burner. Fits any lamp. Agents excited—coining money. Listen: Glaseock, Ark., sales $64 in few days. Kreiger, Mo., cleared $21 one Saturday. Medcalf, Texas, made $8.50 one hour. Cook, N. Y., made $51 one week. HURRY. You can average like this. Men or women, this is a big opportunity. Anyone can do this work and become independent, work all or spare time. Not for sale in stores. Send no money but write quick for details.

$42 A WEEK.

Sidney Fairchild Co., 466 Fairchild Bldg., Toledo, O.

FREE TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of time

We have a New Method that cures Asthma and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is present as an occasional or chronic Asthma, our method is a positive cure. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, our method will certainly cure you right in your own home.

We especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases, where all forms of inhalers, douches, opium preparations, fumes, "patent smokes," etc., have failed. We want to show everyone at our own expense that this new method will end all difficult breathing, wheezing, and all those terrible paroxysms at once and for all time.

This free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin the cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do It Today.

FREE ASTHMA COUPON.

FRONTIER ASTHMA CO., Room 401-C, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

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